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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists educational materials from Arab countries. Items cited were published in 1978 and include journal articles, newspaper articles, government publications, and monographs. Topics related include the following: absence from school; adult education; arabic language; the needs of and services provided for children; education at all levels; educational administration; educational research; eradication of illiteracy; the history of education; physical education; religious education; inservice training; special education; teachers; teaching methods; science; vocational training; and youth. The bibliography concludes with lists of authors and sources. (Author/RM)

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARAB EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Vol. 3, No. 2, 1978

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ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL

Reasons - Saudi Arabia

1. Abdul-Haseeb, Ahmed, "Studying the Reasons behind Absence from School", (Baheth Asbaab Zahirat Al-Ghiyab 'An Al-Madrasah), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, Issue No. 16, (September 1978), p. 96.

This article aims at finding out the real reasons behind the absence of some students from school in an attempt to propose solutions after indicating the bad effect which such absence bears on the future of students.

The writer starts by determining the reasons for this phenomenon, referring in this respect to the old age of students and the influence which the profession of the father, the family monthly income and its number of members have on a student's absence.

The writer also deals with the educational level of the father and its role in causing a student's absence. Then he presents proposals to solve this problem and discusses the rules regarding the student's age upon admittance to school, the importance of their observance and the necessity of directing older students to technical schools and vocational training centers.

The writer also asserts the importance of expansion in the establishment of literacy classes and encouraging parents to join them.

He further deals with the role of teachers in studying the problems of students through the parents councils, and in solving them by offering social help.

In this respect the writer affirms the importance of promoting relations between teachers and students, and calls attention to the necessity of having teachers pay due care to their different treatment of students.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Kuwait

2. "Administration of School Activities", (Edarat Al-Nashat Al-Madrasi), "Kuwait" Magazine, Issue No. 338, (1st July, 1978), pp. 48-51.

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At the outset, the article reviewed the development of this administration since its establishment in 1960 as a section for school activities. Then it quoted the statements of the Director of the administration regarding the sections of this administration when its competencies expanded, mentioning here the number of its employees.

Then the article quoted the Director's opinion in the role of the administration in providing girl and boy students with full care during summer holidays and its efforts in establishing summer clubs since 1961 and up to 1978.

Again the article quoted the Director's statement on the steps and procedures adopted to prepare for establishing summer clubs, mentioning in this context cultural, social, sport, scientific and health activities practiced by summer clubs, and how these clubs promote and encourage scientific hobbies of girl and boy students.

ADULT EDUCATION

Iraq

3. Ahmed, Nadia, "In Teenagers Mixed Schools, a Useful Vocation Side by Side with Education", (Fi Madares Al-Yafe'een Al-Moukhtalatah, Mehna Moufidah Ela Ganeb Al-'Elm), "Al-Thawrah" newspaper, (The Revolution), Iraq, Issue No. 3201.

After presenting an interview with the headmaster of the first such school established in 1977 for teenagers whose ages ranged from 11 to 14, the article dealt with the number of school years in this school, the certificate students obtain after completing their studies there, and the differences between its syllabuses and those of other ordinary counterparts (Primary).

The article also gave the numbers of students, men and women teachers, and staff as well as the educational services it renders.

Then the article presented the opinion of some of the girls and boys joining it, before finally asserting the importance of this type of education and its benefits, and mentioning some remarks regarding the educational cadres of the school, the required workshops, the school building, and the theoretical and practical aspects of study.

Conferences and Seminars

4. "Seminar on the Status of the Arab Child Particularly the Palestinian Child 23-26 October, 1978", (Al-Takreer Al-Niha'iy Wal-Tawsyaat), "The Final Report and Recommendations", Cairo, (The Arab League Department of Social Development), 1978, 13 pages + Appendices.

After indicating the reasons for holding this seminar and the procedures for organizing it, the report deals with the work of the seminar in the field of the environmental and economic status of Arab child.

In this respect, the report determines the social, educational and health needs of Arab child and how far the principles of the international declaration of child rights apply to him.

Then the report enumerates the names of those participating in the seminar, gives the inauguratal addresses and presents the method of work of the seminar. It also reviews the recommendations which cover the following fields: planning the various aspects of childhood needs, points to be considered by every state according to environmental and economic needs of its children, the state role towards the child and working woman and services it renders to both.

Then the report covers the recommendations dealing with family stability and relative legislations. It also presents the health and nutrition needs, and asserts the necessity of propagating awareness of psychological needs and every topic relative to sound upbringing of children. The report also refers to the special categories of children both the handicapped and the talented, showing how care and services may be rendered to them in all educational and cultural spheres.

Finally, the report presents the recommendations on the status of the Palestinian child inside and outside the occupied land.

Needs

5. Azer, Adel, "The Environmental and Economic Circumstances of the Arab Child Defining His Health, Educational and Social Needs", (Al-Zorouf Al-Bee'iyah Wal-Eqtesadiyah Lil-Tifl Al-'Arabi Ma'a Tahdeed Al-Ehteyajaat Al-Seheyah Wal-Tarbawiyah Wal-Ijtema'iyah), Arab League Department of Social Development, prepared by Adel Azer et al., Cairo, 1978.

A Study presented to the Seminar on the Status of the Arab Child, particularly the Palestinian Child, Cairo, 23-26 October, 1978.

This study comprises three chapters. The first speaks of planning the needs of childhood, how a modern human being should be brought up, and the importance of having officials in charge of education consider the philosophy and content of education within the framework of the socio-economic policy adopted by each state.

The second chapter deals with the general needs in the light of the environmental and economic circumstances of the Arab world with reference to the estimated rates of the annual growth in manpower and the average per capita income.

The study also indicates how these factors affect the family stability. Then the researchers speaks of the role of the family in bringing up a child and forming his personality.

In this chapter, the study also mentions some of the Arab trends pertaining to marriage, poligamy and divorce, and presents statistical tables on the standard of education of men who have more than one wife.

Finally, in the last chapter, the study discusses the health and nutrition needs of a child, and the social and cultural factors that affect his health. Then it mentions the educational needs of the Arab Child and how far education satisfies these needs.

ARABIC LANGUAGE

Educational Methods - Films - Teaching

6. El-Qassimi, Ali, "The Film in Teaching the Arabic Language to Speakers of Other Languages", (Al-Film Fi-Tadrees Al-Loughah Al-'Arabiah Lil-Natiqeen bi Loughaat Okhrah), "Technologia Al-Ta'leem", (Technology of Education), 1st year, Issue No. 2, Kuwait, (December 1978), pp. 22-26.

The writer showed at the beginning of his article the problems the teachers of the Arabic language to speakers of other languages, in the Islamic World, face. He explained the reasons for choosing to write the article.

He presented some of the benefits of the educational film to education, and pointed out its value from the educational as well as the artistic point of view.

The writer then divided the films into entertainment and educational kinds and talked about each kind.

He then showed the role of the film in teaching the Arabic language to speakers of other languages and mentioned the fact of using educational films for that purpose.

The author concluded by pointing out the teacher's part in the use of the educational film. He then presented a list of Arabic and foreign references on which he relied for the preparation of his article.

Grammar - Common Errors - Preparatory Schools - Jordan

7. Hamdan, Mohammed Ramadan Faris, "Recognizing Common Errors in the Arabic Grammar of Students at the End of the Preparatory Stage in Jordan", (Al-Ta'arouf 'Ala Al-Akhta' Al-Sha'e'ah Fi Qawa'ed Al-Loughah Al-'Arabiyah Lada Al-Talabah Fi Nehayat Al-Marhalah Al-E'dadiyah Fi'l-Urdoun), Faculty of Education, Jordan University, (1978), 109 pages.

- Thesis for obtaining a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Section of Syllabuses and Teaching Basics, Teachers Training College, Jordan University.

This thesis falls in 5 chapters. The first presents the research, its procedures and relevant previous studies. The second includes an analysis of the results in general and enumerates the fields of common errors.

In chapter 3, the results of the study are analyzed and classified according to sex and the differences between the two sex as regards these common errors are indicated.

Chapter 4 analyses the results as distributed according to the provinces and regions. Chapter 5 gives a summary of the research and presents the recommendations. They assert the importance of

reconsidering the syllabuses of grammer in preparatory classes and of training Arabic teachers.

At the end of the thesis, there is a list of Arabic and foreign references on which the researcher based his study.

The appendices include a number of the tests and the experimental sample questionnaire used by the researcher.

Grammer - Secondary Schools - Jordan

8. Asteetieh, Samir Sherif, "Recognizing Some Common Errors of Students in the Arabic Grammer at the End of the Secondary Stage in Jordan", (Al-Ta'aruf Ela Al-Akhta' Al-Sha'i'ah Lada Al-Talabah Fi Qawa'ed Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah Fi Nehayat Al-Marhalah Al-Thanawiyah Fil-Urdoun), Amman, Faculty of Education, Jordan University, 1978, 276 pages.

- A Thesis for obtaining a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Teachers Training College, Jordan University.

This thesis comprises ten chapters. The first defines the research and reviews previous relevant studies.

Chapter 2 presents the results in general and chapter 3 discusses common errors of boy students in both the literary and scientific sections.

Then chapter 4 reviews some of the common errors of the boy students in the literary section and chapter 5 - some of the common errors of boy students in the scientific section.

Chapters 6 to 8 deal with the common errors of girl students in both the literary and the scientific sections, while chapter 9 considers common errors in composition.

Finally, chapter ten presents the results of the research regarding all the categories considered by the research. The recommendations at the end of the thesis deal with the importance of rearranging grammer and selecting functional subjects to teach syllabuses in compulsory and secondary stages.

The appendices of the research include the test of girl and boy students, and a list of references used by the researcher in preparing his study.

Researches - Kuwait

9. Kharma, Nayef, "Spotlights on Contemporary Linguistic Studies", (Adwa' 'Ala Al-Dirasaat Al-Loughawiyah Al-Mou'aserah), Kuwait, The National Council for Culture, Arts and Literature, 1978, 340 pages.

The writer concentrated the research on the Arabic language and how far it is capable of assimilating technological terms.

In this respect, he indicated the role of conferences in conducting studies and researches related to the Arabic language, showing the importance of this element in enabling the Arabic language to keep pace with technology.

The writer dealt with this subject in five chapters covering the importance of contemporary linguistic studies, linguistic interests, the nature of linguistics, its combinations and its different systems.

Teaching Methods - Composition - Arab Countries

10. El-Sayed, Mohammed, "Spotlights on Teaching Composition", (Adwa' 'Ala Tadrees Al-Ta'beer), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim", (Teacher's Message), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 7, The Ministry of Education, Damascus (July 1978), pp. 519-522.

The writer started by presenting the elements of composition referring to the necessity of providing the material and the sufficient technical means to produce the idea in the best possible way, as well as the necessity of having a motive for such composition. Then he moved on to enumerate the sources and means from which an Arab writer could derive the above mentioned elements, referring in particular to the importance of observation, of reading and of having the Arab writer carry out a large number of exercises, to enable him in the construction of his sentences.

The alertness of the teacher, its importance and impact on training students to sound self expression, and the importance of helping students to select the subjects they wish to write about, the importance of creating an amiable atmosphere among the students in class were also mentioned. The writer also indicated the role of the teacher in showing the significance of words and their functions

in sentences, mentioning here the common errors committed by some teachers in this respect.

This subject is to be continued in following editions.

Teaching Methods - Dictation -
Arab Countries

11. Abdu, Dawoud, "Teaching Dictation and Copying", (Tadrees Al-Emlaa Wal-Naskh), "Al-Tarbiyah" Magazine, (Educational), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 30, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, December 1978, pp. 77-81.

At the outset, the writer defined the word "dictation" and the objective of teaching it, indicating the exercises which a student should practice to perfect dictation, and the effect of this on his life and on developing his mental capacities.

The writer also discussed the opinions of some teachers, referring to the problems that obstruct the teaching of dictation.

This was followed by a review of means to overcome such problems and the functional methods to perfect writing.

In this respect, the writer dealt with actual events in the life of a student and their effect in teaching him dictation.

The writer further discussed other functional methods to teach dictation and gave some examples, before he dealt with copying and means of using puzzles and other methods. He also indicated the conditions for the success of such methods.

Finally, the writer explained the relation between the various aspects of a language, citing some examples in this respect.

Teaching Methods - Arabic Language for Foreigners -
The Use of Films -
Arab Countries

12. El-Qassimi, Ali, "The Film in Teaching the Arabic Language to Foreigners", (Al-Film Fi Tadrees Al-Lougha Al-'Arabiyah Lil-Nateqeen Bil-Loughaat Al-Ukhra), "Technologiat Al-Ta'leem", (Educational Technology), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 22-26.

The introduction of the article presents the objective of preparing it and asserts the importance of preparing educational films in the Arab World and how such films may be utilized in teaching Arabic to foreigners.

Then the writer affirms the effectiveness of the educational film and its role in attracting attention and developing the aesthetic and educational values. He then moves on to differentiate between recreational and educational films, indicating how and when each may be used.

He also shows the importance of using films in teaching the Arabic language and the role it plays as a basic subject, as a certain method and a civilizational subject.

The three stages of using films to teach Arabic to foreigners are also enumerated, namely the preliminary stage, the stage of presentation and then the stage of follow up and training.

In this respect, the writer refers to the role of the teacher and the techniques he should apply in each stage.

The article concluded with a summary indicating how a teacher could use the film without a technician's help.

Vocabulary - Iraq

13. Al-Zand, Waleed Khidr, "Common Vocabulary among Children in the Preparatory Section in Baghdad", (Al-Moufradat Al-Shai'ah Lada Atfaal Al-Marhalah Al-Tamhidiah Fi Baghdad), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1978, 260 pages + appendices.

- A thesis for obtaining the Master's Degree in Education, presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

The student stated in chapter 1 the importance of the study, its objectives, assumptions, limitations and definition of terms used.

In chapter 2, he surveyed past literature on the subject.

He then explained in chapter 3 the method of the research, showing the method of the selection of the sample used, the number of children in

it, the instruments used for the analysis of words used by the sample members, and an explanation of the statistical treatment used to obtain the final results.

The researcher presented in chapter 4 the results of the study which included comparisons between words used by male and female participants, and words used at home and in school.

In chapter 5, the student gave the conclusions and recommendations of the study which were relevant to the importance of making use of the list of vocabulary he had collected in preparation for the means of communication with the children like stories, radio and TV programs and books for the linguistically handicapped. The writer then explained the reading methods for first grade level.

The student ended his thesis with a list of Arabic and foreign references used and an appendix containing a summary of the research in both Arabic and English.

AUDIO VISUAL AIDS

Arab Countries

14. El-Tobgui, Hussein Hamdi, "Spotlights on Some of the Problems of Using Educational Films in Our Schools", (Adwa' 'Ala Ba'd Moushkilaat Istekhdaam Al-Aflam Al-Ta'leemiyah Fi Madaresina), "Technologiah Al-Ta'leem" Magazine, (Educational Technology), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 1-4.

According to introduction, this article aims at shedding light on some of the problems related to the libraries of educational films in the schools of the Arab countries in general and Kuwait in particular, indicating how these films may be used in a more economical manner within the facilities and potentialities of the various educational systems in the Arab countries.

First the writer deals with the problems related to the syllabuses, suggesting suitable solutions which aim at distributing the syllabuses to all months of the year in the various schools and zones. He also proposes a system to ensure covering the needs of all schools.

Then the writer speaks of the sources of information of these films and how they can be conveyed to teachers in a clear manner so that they may use them.

He also refers to material facilities and school buildings as well as their relation to the use of scientific and educational films.

He further indicates the role of technical supervisor and school teacher in using films.

Finally, the writer enumerates the different types of films and how film series may be used.

Teaching Languages - Arab Countries

15. Al-Arabi, Salah Abdul-Maguid, "The Educational Film and its Impact in Supporting Linguistic Concepts", (Al-Film Al-Ta'leemi Wa-Atharehi Fi Ta'zeez Al-Mafaheem Al-Loughawiyah), "Technologiah Al-Ta'leem" Magazine, (Educational Technology), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 5-12.

At the outset, the writer indicated the educational benefit of both young and old from using educational films. Then he showed how movement, colour, and movie tricks confirm the meanings dealt with in the educational film.

This was followed by a discussion on the general educational impressions of a film and its benefits in general.

The writer then indicated how a film changes the ideas and inclinations of viewers and encourages them to continue their studies.

Finally, the writer dealt with progress attained by those learning through film and those learning through other means. He also discussed the use of films in teaching languages and results achieved by adults in this field. Here, the writer reviewed some film programs and asserted their role in teaching languages. He also explained how such programs might be prepared and gave instructions to help teachers use them.

Arab Countries

16. Abu Riah, Gamal, "The Culture of the Arab Child", (Thaqafet Al-Tifl Al-'Arabi), Cairo, "Dar El-Ma'aref, 1978, 63 pages.

The writer began the document with an introduction on civilization and the means of measuring it. He then presented the substance of the document talking first about the child in the U.S.A., Russia and England.

He then compared the Arab child to the children of the modern world, pointing out the importance of investing part of the money of the oil states in the Arab child and on safeguarding the family as a whole.

The writer then discussed the different stages of child development: early childhood, middle childhood, and late childhood. Then he explained what is meant by the culture of the child and the medium of that culture.

He described the book to be the most important of such means, and showed the necessity of paying due attention to it and to its production.

The author discussed the journalism for the Arab child and indicated the stages of development through which each Arab country went since 1870. He pointed out the importance of caring for it and for the means which would help in the promotion of its newspapers.

He then went on to talk about broadcasting to the Arab child, showing the importance of comprehensive planning for the child's programs and the methods used. He then viewed the goals such broadcasting must achieve, and the kinds of children's programs that should prevail.

The author mentioned the child's theater at the time of the Ancient Egyptians, the Greeks and the Chinese.

He followed up the theatrical children's shows all over the world, and explained the methods which help to establish a good theater for children. He went on to talk about the motion picture for the child.

The writer concluded with a review of the characteristics of language and showed the importance of preparing the child's dictionary, and of finding a way to talking to children in classical Arabic.

17. Abu Riah, Gamal, "Child Culture, What Does He Read? What Does He Hear? What Does He See?", (Thaqafat Al-Tifl, Maza Yaqra' Wa-Maza Yasma' Wa-Maza Yara), Al-Ahram" newspaper, Cairo, 104th year, Issue No. 33488, (18 August 1978), p. 13.

At the outset, the article indicates the relation between the rate of a people's civilization and the rate of such a people's interest in their children.

Then the article affirms the importance of satisfying the basic needs of children, including their culture. The article also explains the concept of education and culture, reviewing culture media in modern times.

Then the article deals with child cultural books, indicating their interest in the story. The writer calls attention to the need of the Arab library for Arabic books which are attractive and pay due attention to arts and science.

The writer further deals with Arab child journalism, reviewing its development since 1870, and enumerating the names of some child magazines, issued by some Arab Countries. The writer indicates the dire need of the Arab child for a suitable Arab magazine.

The article reviews as well the present status of children radio and television programs and indicates the basis of a good program. Here, the writer calls attention to the need of the Arab Countries to apply these bases.

Finally, the article discusses child cinema and theatre and the development of each. In this respect, the writer asserts the importance of establishing new child theatres, and of preparing special films for children.

In conclusion, the writer affirms the importance of laying down a new strategy for child culture.

18. Al-Arna'out, Abdul-Latif, "The Culture of the Arab Child", (Thaqafat Al-Tifl Al-'Arabi), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 8, (August 1978), pp. 627-631.

This article deals with the process of preparing a child for the future during the different stages of his life. The writer divides his subject into 7 parts.

The first discusses child culture in relation to the written word, the mental ideological and emotional images it presents to him, and the educational values and principles, and artistic heritage it offers to him.

Part 2 reviews the child magazines and journals issued in the Arab World, indicating how far they satisfy a child's needs for entertainment, enjoyment knowledge and recreation.

Part 3 covers child radio programs in the Arab World and mentions the programs that provoke his creativeness and innovation.

In part 4, the writer enumerates ten objectives which should be taken into consideration by those working in the child television programs.

Parts 5 and 6 are devoted to child theatre and cinema in the Arab World and their role in providing mental and emotional nourishment to a child, indicating the qualifications which each should try to maintain.

Finally, in part 7, the writer discusses the characteristics of child language and means of arranging his ideas, techniques and grammer, as well as the technique of writing for children.

CHILD EDUCATION

Arab Countries

19. Shata, Khalil, "The Age of Play", (Senn Al-La'eb), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 18, Ministry of Education, Damascus, (August 1978), pp. 601-602.

At first, the writer indicated the importance of play to children giving an example to show children's interest in play. Then he discussed the effect of depriving children from play and how this turns them into complexed children, suffering from psychological troubles.

In this respect, the writer mentioned the period which a child needs daily for his play, and asserted the importance of providing the suitable place for him to practice his games.

The article also considered the basic elements and characteristics of a child's play and games offered to a child in the pre-school age so as to give him a chance to use his imagination.

It also indicated the role of parents and those surrounding a child in creating a suitable atmosphere for his play.

Finally, the writer indicated how a child's games and toys help inform him of the world around him.

Palestine

20. "Present Status of the Palestinian Child", (Waqi' Al-Tifl Al-Filesteeni), Secretariat General, "Gami'at Al-Dowal Al-'Arabiyah", (The Arab League), Cairo, 1978, 9 pages.

- A study presented at the Seminar on Children's Education in the Arab Countries, with a special emphasis on the Palestinian child, Cairo, October 23-26, 1978.

The writer of the article began by showing the difficulty in arriving at the truth of the present status of the Palestinian child. He presented a brief history of the status of the Palestinian child before and after Israeli occupation in 1948, and an analysis of the present situation under which the Arab Palestinian child lives inside and outside the occupied land, thus showing the difficulties he faces.

The writer went on to explain the importance of the cooperation of all Arab Countries to rectify the bad situation in which the Palestinian child lives, and find a solution for improving it.

The author concluded with some statistical tables which show the number and location of refugees, the growth of number of pupils under university level and their ratio to the number of Arab Palestinian population during the years 1947-48 and 1969-70. One table showed the distribution of Palestinians according to the educational level in 1969-1970.

Ideas - Arab Countries

21. Othman, Hoda Zaki Hassan, "New Ideas in the Year of the Child", (Afkaar Jadeedah Fi 'Aam Al-Tofoulah), "Doha" magazine, 3rd year, Issue No. 34, (October 1978), p. 7.

At the outset, the writer indicated the importance of thinking of Arab children with the advent of the International Year of the Child.

She asserted the importance of giving them the chance to play and enjoy themselves. Then the writer expressed her own opinion in establishing special child centers, showing the advantages of using schools as sites for such centers.

The writer also fixed the time for opening such centers and mentioned the importance of providing them with specialists in all fields.

Finally, the writer indicated the impact of these centers in formulating child hobbies, widening their culture, and in promoting their social ties with each other.

The writer also underlined the importance of alleviating the phenomenon of ignoring the Arab child which is imposed on him.

Seminars - Arab Countries

22. "The Seminar in Relation to the Status of the Arab Child and Particularly the Palestinian Child", Cairo, October 22-26, 1978, "The Final Report and Recommendations", (Al-Taqreer Al-Niha'i Wal-Tawsiyaat), Cairo, Secretariat General, The Arab League, 1978, 13 pages + appendices.

The writer of the report stated, in the introduction, the reasons for holding the seminar, explained the work done before the opening session, and what went on during the meetings.

The writer then surveyed the recommendations of the seminar: recommendations for the planning for childhood needs, for community and financial needs, for family stability, for health and nutrition needs, for psychological needs, educational and cultural needs, and

recommendations for the Palestinian child inside and outside the occupied Arab territory. Finally, there were general recommendations.

The document included at the end, a list of names of all representatives participating in the seminar and its program.

23. Seminar on the Future of the Child in the Islamic World, Cairo, 7-9 May 1977, "Works and Recommendations of the Seminar", (A'mal Wa-Tawsiyat Al-Nadwa), Cairo, The International Islamic Center for Demographic Studies and Researches, Al-Azhar University, 1978, 37 pages.

This document started by presenting some of the ideas and trends of the seminar, followed by a review of the agenda, the inaugural addresses and speeches and the researches and lectures presented during the seminar.

They covered the following subjects: Child in Islam, health and nutrition of children in the Islamic world, the economies of the education of a Moslim child, bringing up a Moslim child, linking religious education with the modern methods of education, the relation between the systems of education and the social, cultural and economic needs, the economies of education in the Islamic world and the spiritual and moral life of a Moslim child.

The document also discussed the lectures delivered during the seminar and the closing address.

CHILD ISLAMIC EDUCATION

Saudi Arabia

24. Mohammed, Awatef Ibrahim, "A Unit to Promote Children's Religious Feelings", (Wehdah Li-Tanmiyyat Al-Shou'our Al-Deeny 'Enda Al-Atfaal), Jedda, "Al-Majma' Al-'Elmi" Publishing House, 1978, 168 pages.

In this study, the author analyzed the methods of bringing up children in Islam and in Western countries. She then explained the characteristics of the Islamic society and its outlook to a child, his nature, his potentialities, his inclinations, his abilities, his interests and his trends.

The author discussed the psychological basis of the religious trend according to objective theories giving the results of this study. She further explained the instinctive motives of man and their influence on learning and teaching.

The author then presented the educational unit which she has prepared, indicating its derivatives, and the audio-visual aids that lead to its success.

In this respect, she mentioned educational activities, assessment processes, examinations and audio visual aids necessary for it.

Finally, the book included a form to assess a child's behavior.

CHILD NEEDS

Arab Countries

25. Azer, Adel, "The Environmental and Economic Circumstances of the Arab Child Defining the Health, Educational and Social Needs", (Al-Zorouf Al-Bi'eyah Wal-Iqtessadiyyah Lil-Tifl Al-'Arabi Ma'a Tahdeed Al-Ihtiyajat Al-Seheyah Wal-Tarbawiyyah Wal-Ijtema'iyyah), prepared by Adel Azer et al., Cairo, the Secretariat General of the Arab League, 1978, 117 pages.

- A study presented to the Seminar on the Status of the Arab Child, Particularly the Palestinian Child, Cairo, 23-26 October 1978.

This study includes three chapters. The first indicates how far social and economic programs in some Arab Countries actually satisfy the needs of a child.

In this respect, the study asserts the importance of planning for childhood needs, referring to the objectives of the plan, and the components of plans for child needs in the Arab Countries.

Chapter 2 reviews the general needs of an Arab child, referring to the present environmental and economic status of childhood in some Arab Countries, and the impact of this status on the new generation.

Here, the study indicates the importance of the stability of family life for satisfying many of the children needs.

The third and last chapter deals with Arab child's health, nutrition, psychological, social, educational and cultural needs.

Functional Education - Arab Countries

26. El-Melhem, Ismail, "Functional Education Between Satisfying the Needs of a Child and the Demands of the Society", (Al-Tarbiyah Al-Wazifeyyah Bein Al-Estejabah Li-Hajaat Al-Tifl Wa-Moutatalibaat Al-Moujtama'), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 8, (August 1978), p. 584.

At the outset, the writer defined the concept of functional education and discussed the role of the educational process in providing a child with the means to grow up on sound integrated bases and to develop all aspects of his personality.

The writer then moved on to deal with the relation between education and society, referring to social, economic and political systems.

He then elaborated on the relation between academic education and functional education and the characteristics and features of each.

In this respect the writer asserted the importance of having functional education satisfy the needs and inclinations of a child.

The writer further explained how functional education links practice with experience, indicating the development of the concept of functional education and its relation to scientific and technological development.

The writer also spoke of the interaction between the environment and the individual which is the basis of functional education. Here he explains how functional education satisfies the needs of society.

Functional education and its relation to development are also dealt with. The writer gives examples from developing countries and the efforts they exert to link education with production.

Finally, the writer discusses functional education and its relation to the methods of teaching and examination.

Assessment - Kuwait

27. Ramadan, Kafia Jawad, "Assessing Child Stories in Kuwait", (Taqweem Qissass Al-Atfaal Fil-Kuwait), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Ain Shams University, 1978, 250 pages.

- A thesis for obtaining a Ph.D. presented to the Section of Syllabuses, Teachers Training College, Ain Shams University.

This thesis is made up of seven chapters. The first determines the topic of research, the method of study and terms used.

Chapter 2 reviews relevant previous studies. In this respect, the researcher indicates the interest in child stories, books that tackled this issue, the subject of reading, the content analysis and the children's inclinations to read.

Chapter three deals with the characteristics of child growth in later stages, the requirements of such growth and their interests. Here the researcher mentions the different environments to which the children on whom the research was conducted belong, indicating their common features. The researcher asserts in this respect how such studies may be used in understanding children of this stage.

The nature and problems of the Kuwaiti Society and its objectives in teaching youth are covered in chapter 4, in which the researcher also indicates the impact which the boom in Kuwait has had on creating special problems from which children suffer and which, in turn, affect the quality and quantity of the reading done by a Kuwaiti child.

The field study conducted with the aim of finding out what books a Kuwaiti child reads and what stories he likes best are dealt with in chapter 5.

Then chapter 6 deals with the criterion, how it may be designed and applied, the basis from which it is derived, the method used in designing it and how its validity and creduality may be tested.

Finally, chapter 7 presents a summary of the research and its most important results regarding a Kuwaiti child's disinterest in reading, how the school does not encourage him to do so, the kind of stories he likes, opinions of young and adults in arranging the objectives to

be achieved by a child's story and the relation between such objectives and the good quality of the story.

The researcher concluded by devising some suggestions to help develop children's stories on the one hand, and to get children accustomed to like reading on the other hand.

CHILD THEATRE

Arab Countries

28. Mashhour, Sohair, "Why Do Not the Arab Countries Set Up Child Theatres?", (Limaza La Tonshi' Al-Duwal Al-'Arabiyyah Masareh Lil-Atfaal?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, Cairo, 104th year, Issue No. 33495, (25th August, 1978), p. 13.

After showing the difference between education and culture, the writer reviewed the cultural media, indicating their objective and role in educating children.

The writer also specified the qualifications of the programs presented to children through Arab Radio and Television stations. Then she spoke of the commencement of child theatre in the world and the types of child plays.

The writer also called for the speedy establishment of child theatres, before following up the development of child cinema. Here she mentioned the types of films appreciated by children.

Finally, the writer indicated the aspects of success in these films and asserted the importance of encouraging child cinema in the Arab World.

CHILDHOOD

Conferences - Recommendations

29. Conference on Motherhood in Islam, Cairo, 11-13 December, 1978, "Tawsiyaat Al-Mu'tamar", (Conference Recommendations), Cairo, The International Islamic Center for Demographic Studies and Researches, Al-Azhar University, 1978, p. 5.

The introduction of the recommendations reviewed the discussions that took place during the conference. Then the recommendations themselves asserted the importance of planning informative and reformative programs in the Islamic community in the light of Islam.

They likewise affirmed the necessity of conducting scientific researches to determine the risks which both mothers and children may encounter, and called for the establishment of centers in the Islamic world to provide information on the family.

The recommendations also called for giving pregnant mothers a leave during the last month of pregnancy.

They also indicated that the authorities responsible for preaching and teaching should be provided with accurate information on the health of the mother, the child and the family, and that the subject of motherhood is to be included in the syllabuses of girls general schools.

They also called for raising the standard of education and training of manpower employed in the field of motherhood and childhood, and for providing nurseries for the children of working mothers.

CHILDREN

Recreational Activities - Kuwait

30. "Kuwait's Small Buds and Summer", (Bara'em Al-Kuwait Al-Saghirah Wal-Seif), "Kuwait" magazine, Issue No. 336, (August 1978), pp. 52-53.

After indicating the importance of childhood and the interest which countries now show therein, the article dealt with the importance of recreation activities for children.

Here, the writer stressed the importance of parks and referred to the effort exerted by the government of Kuwait in this respect.

He also reviewed the basic features of the activities of child parks, particularly during summer.

The article further explained the social and educational concepts that could lead to the integration of a child's personality if soundly applied to children in parks.

At the end of the article, the writer underlined the activities of child parks during summer, concentrating in particular on the activities in the field of Islamic education and the fields of cultural, artistic, recreational, and social activities as well as other activities related to the service of the community.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES

Primary Education - Arab Countries

31. Bani, Janette Khedr, "Primary Education in Iraq and Some Arab Countries, A Comparative Study", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Ibteda'iy Fil-Iraq Wa-Ba'd Al-Aqtar Al-'Arabiyah, Dirasa Muqaranah), Baghdad, Department of Documentation and Studies, the General Directorate for Educational Planning, the Ministry of Education, 1978, 235 pages.

This document comprises nine chapters. The first asserts the importance of the study and shows its objectives.

Chapter 2 reviews the objectives of education in the countries subject of the study, namely Iraq, Kuwait, Syria, Egypt, Libya and Democratic Yemen.

Here, the writer defines the general outline of education and reviews the content of some educational legislations in these countries.

In chapter 3, the writer speaks of educational administration and supervision in each of these six countries. Chapter 4 reviews the syllabuses and the methods of education in those countries.

Chapter 5 explains the assessment methods used in each country while chapter 6 deals with teacher's training.

Chapter 7 covers the school buildings and chapter 8 considers the educational innovations in these countries.

The last chapter is totally devoted to discussing the quantitative developments in the primary education in these countries, mentioning the following: the number of students, teachers, schools, sections, school density, students rate per teacher ratio of boy students to the total number of students and the ratio of girl students to the total number of students.

Finally, the writer explains the significance that can be deduced from these data.

The document includes at the end a list of Arabic and foreign references the writer consulted in preparing the study.

COMPREHENSION

Arab Countries

32. El-Tahan, Khalid, "A Study on Some of the Factors that Contribute to School Comprehension", (Dirasat Hawla Ba'd Al-'Awamel Allati Tushim Fil-Tahseel Al-Dirasi), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 7, (July 1978), pp. 503- .

In this article, the writer considers the psychological traits of a child, indicating their importance on his assimilation.

In this respect, the article deals with a child's personal and social adaptation, the relation between excellent students and their self-confidence, and their ability to deal with others.

The family role in developing the psychological and mental aspects of a child's personality and their influence on his ability to assimilate his lessons are then dealt with. The writer also presents the opinion of psychologists regarding methods of parents' treatment of their children and social bringing up.

In this context, the article refers to the interaction between parents and children, and mentions a number of behavioral attitudes which grow within the family, the experiences of a child's early years and their impact on his personality and behavior.

The article also deals with the cultural standard of the family and how it affects children's assimilation of their lessons and their intelligence.

Finally, the writer gives some advices to families about their duties towards their children and the sound methods of bringing up and guiding them.

THE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

Arab Countries

33. Abdul Mou'ti, Youssef, "A Trip to the Comprehensive School", (Rehla Ela Al-Madrasah Al-Shamelah), "Dar Al-Buhouth Al-'Ellmiyyah", (The Scientific Research Publishing House), (1978), 140 pages.

At first, the study deals with the importance of technical and vocational education in Arab Countries, its basic problems, particularly those at the secondary school level, its importance, the start of its expansion and the crisis of secondary education in the Arab World.

The study also mentions technical and vocational education in the United States, England, Sweden and the Soviet Union.

The study then asserts the importance of technical and vocational education in secondary schools in Arab Countries, and their vital role in the development of the Arab Nation, before discussing comprehensive education, its role, and the importance of linking it with the development and manpower plans of the society.

In this respect, the study reviews comprehensive education in England and Sweden comparing each system from the political and organizational aspects, as well as from the aspect of syllabuses.

Here the writer analyzes the system of the comprehensive school, explaining its new aspects and comparing it with the traditional technical and vocational education, particularly as regards freedom, openess and educational syllabuses.

Finally, the study explains some of the issues related to the comprehensive secondary school, study therein, and points to be considered upon establishing the Arab comprehensive school.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS

Production -
Arab Countries

34. Ali, Amir Ahmed, "Producing the Documentary Film", (Entaj Al-Film Al-Ta'leemi), "Technologiah Al-Ta'leem" magazine, (Educational Technology), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 33-40.

At the outset, the writer indicated the impact of the movies on the life of people and how far students could benefit from scientific material shown to them.

Then he proceeded to show the importance of having documentary films based on sound scientific information. He also asserted the importance of having a specialized scientific committee to be in charge of the scientific material of these films.

The writer also reviewed the basis that should be taken into consideration on preparing this scientific material. Then he dealt with the role of the producer, the actor, the photographer and the commentator in the preparation of the documentary film.

Finally, the writer explained the montage showing the importance of its accuracy, and the points that should be considered on adding the sound effects, the accompanying music and the commentary on the film.

EDUCATION

Arab Gulf States

35. The Third General Conference of the Ministers of Education of Arab Gulf States, Abu Dhabi, 18-20 april, 1978, "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Educational), Bahrain, Department of Educational Documentation, 15 August 1978, p. 42.

This article reviews the names of the Arab States, regional and international bodies and organizations, which participated in this conference.

It also presents the agenda of the conference, including the Statute for the Arab Center for Educational Researches in Kuwait, the permanent financial regulations for the office of Arab Education of the Gulf States, the proposed amendments for the regulations of personnel, the budget of the Arab Office for 1979, unifying the objectives of education and the general basis for syllabuses in the countries participating in the conference, the relation between the Supreme Council for Higher Education of the Gulf States and the Arab Office.

The article then enumerates the recommendations, issued by the conference, particularly concentrating on the resolution calling for holding the 4th conference in March 1979 in Bahrain.

Criteria - School Books - Syllabuses - Iraq

36. Nader, Sa'd Abdul-Wahab, "Criteria for Scientific Education for the Stages of General Education in Iraq Through an Analysis of the Books and Syllabuses", (Ma'ayeer Al-Tarbiyah Al-'Elmiyah Li-Marahel Al-Ta'leem Al-'Aamm Fil-Iraq Min Khilal Tahleel Al-Kutub Wal-Mukarraraat), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, (1978), 362 pages.

- A thesis for obtaining Ph.D. in Education presented to the Department of the Basics of Education, Teacher's Training Institute, Al-Azhar University.

This thesis comprises 6 chapters. The first presents the general framework of the thesis, its objective, importance, limits, terms and plan.

Chapter 2 reviews previous relevant studies. Then chapter 3 indicates the development of the concept of scientific education and discusses its function.

Chapter 4 deals with the features of the contemporary Iraqi society and its relation to scientific education as well as some of the problems of Iraq which are related to scientific education.

Chapter 5 presents a comparative study on the status of scientific education in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Chapter 6 gives a review of the criteria of scientific education in Iraq, and indicates the importance of applying them, their general framework and the special considerations to be taken into account on their planning.

Here the researcher presents a preliminary list of the criteria for scientific education in Iraq and the opinions of their arbitrators. The chapter concludes by presenting the final form of these criteria.

Chapter 7 deals with the application of these criteria to science textbooks, while chapter 8 gives a summary of the research and analyzes its results.

In this respect, the research deals with the data, the skill of scientific thinking, other scientific skills, the scientific trend, comprehending the nature of science, scientific values and morals, the aesthetic appreciation of science, scientific inclinations, their analysis and interpretation.

Finally, the researcher presents his recommendations and concludes his thesis with a list of Arabic and foreign references on which he based his thesis.

Development -
Arab Countries

37. The Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "An Analytical Study on the Development of Education in the Arab Countries", (Dirasah Tahleeleyah 'An Al-Tatawor Al-Tarbawi Fil-Aqtar Al-'Arabeya), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Sudan, 11th year, Issue No. 46-47, (September-December 1978), pp. 67- .

At the outset, this article reviews the background of the demographic, economic and social situation in the Arab World. Then it describes the educational ladder and mentions the increase in the number of students registered in the various stages of education, in teachers training institutes, in higher education establishments, and in literacy and adult education organizations.

The writer also speaks of the methods of assessment and examinations, asserting in this respect the importance of reconsidering the assessment and promotion criteria.

This is followed by a review of the development in the expenditure on education, showing the great leap which took place in the rate of such expenditures in the Arab Countries and the significance of this great development.

The writer further discusses the inner and outer efficiency of education, educational legislations, citizen's right to education, and constitutional provisions dealing with compulsory free primary

education. He also deals with school buildings, and new administration, organization and strategy the Arab Countries try to apply.

The article discusses educational researches, modernization, and technology in the Arab World.

Finally, it deals with the democracy of education and the importance of applying it at this time.

Development - Kuwait

38. El-Kurdi, Zeinab, "The Worries of Education Between the Syllabus Makers and the Students", (Homoum Al-Ta'leem Bein Sounna' Al-Manahij Wal-Talabah), "Kuwait" magazine, Issue No. 24, (1st September 1978), pp. 12-15.

At the outset, the article defined the reasons that drove the government of Kuwait to pay due care to education. Then it quoted the Director of the Syllabuses Research Center speaking about the circumstances which led to the establishment of this center, and the basis for planning the syllabuses prior to its establishment.

The article also reviewed what he said on the role of the present syllabuses in producing a citizen who could stand up to his responsibilities and face life after he completed school.

The writer explained the concept of mobile classes, applied in Kuwait. Then he moved on to depict the steps of implementing the idea of comprehensive school in Kuwait.

The article further discussed the basis of the system of introductions, asserting the importance of sound preparation before the application of such a system in secondary schools.

Finally, the article presented the basis of preparing school books, the opinion of the Center's Director in the basis of the educational process, the points to be taken into consideration on changing the syllabuses, the methods that should be followed in the assessment process, and the impact of applying the comprehensive school system in removing the barriers between the literary and scientific sections.

39. Saudi Arabia, the Ministry of Education, Center for Statistical Information and Documentation, "Development in All the Stages of Education", (Al-Tatawur Fi Gami' Marahel Al-Ta'leem), Riyadh, 73 pages.

A Series of Studies on the development of education in the schools of the Ministry of Education in the three years, 1395/1396 to 1397/1398 Hegira.

The introduction of the document shows the plan of study and the method and technique of work.

Then the document presents the topic of study in five chapters.

The first depicts the relative development in the number of schools and students for each educational stage while chapter 2 follows up the rate of growth of the basic variables for the years 1395/1396 to 1397/1398 Hegira for each stage of education and for each directorate.

Chapter 3 reviews the development in the rate of Saudi to non-Saudi students and teachers in the various stages and directorates of education.

Chapter 4 presents the educational indexes for the various stages of education, particularly the average classes and students per each school, class density and the rate of students per teacher and teachers per class, the repeated distribution of the number of schools, according to the number of students registered in each school, and the number of new schools for each educational stage.

The 5th and last chapter of the document gives the results and recommendations of the study.

40. Saudi Arabia, Ministry of Education, Center of Statistical Information and Educational Documentation, Riyadh, "The Development of Education in the Ministry of Education During 25 Years (1373-1398 Hegira "1953-1978"), (Tatawur Al-Ta'leem Bi-Wizaret Al-Ma'aref Khilal 25 'Aamm (1373-1398 Hegira "1953-1978"), Riyadh, 1398 Hegira (1978), 18 pages + Tables.

The author of the document began with a brief history of the origin of education in Saudi Arabia, talked about its development since the dawn of Islam till the time of the establishment of the Ministry of Education in 1373 Hegira, and showed the role played by the Directorate of Education (Mudiriat El-Ma'aref), founded in 1344 Hegira, and the First Council of Education.

The writer pointed out the accomplishments of the Ministry and the developments through which the professional and administrative system in the Ministry has gone. He also talked about the quantitative and qualitative growth of education during this period, and surveyed the most important educational legislation, nutritional programs and audio-visual aids.

The writer ended the document with a number of the statistical tables which show the development of education in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of number of schools, number of students, number of Saudi and non-Saudi teachers in the primary, intermediate and secondary stages, and a table showing the growth of the budget of education during the last five years, as well as during the last 25 years.

Economies of Education - Arab Countries

41. Mostafa, Ahmed Fathi, "Estimating the Average Cost of a Student in the Stages and Types of General Education", (Taqdeer Moutawasit Taklifat Al-Telmeez Bi-Marahil Al-Ta'leem Al-Aamm Wa-Anwa'ehi), "Arab Information" magazine, Cairo, Vol. 1, Issue No. 2, (1978), pp. 147-162.

The introduction of the study showed its importance and its role in analyzing the cost of education in each stage and type of general education.

The writer then reviewed the various proposed definitions of the cost of a student, discussing in this respect the government expenses, the family expenses and the returns of each stage.

This was followed by stating the required data necessary for assessing the cost and return, and the data which are actually available.

Here he shed light on the difficulties of estimating the average cost of a student in each stage, explaining the method used in estimating this average in the stage of general education.

In this respect, the writer defined the items of cost, and reviewed the items of expenditure on education borne by the Ministry of Education, and those borne by other governmental authorities.

The writer also gave in detail the data necessary for the estimation of the total average cost of a student in each stage, and the data necessary for the estimation of the total cost for each graduate in each stage, giving an example to show the cost of a student in each stage and each type of education in Egypt.

The study concluded by affirming the importance of studying the economies of education with its two aspects - the cost and the returns - enumerating the subjects on which studies should be conducted for complementing this one.

Environmental Education

42. Unis, Talal, "Environmental Education in the Arab Region, A Preliminary Study for its Needs and Priorities", (Al-Tarbiyah Al-Bi'iyah Fil-Mantiqa Al-'Arabiyah, Dirasah Tamhediyah Li-Ihtiyajatiha Wa-Awlawiyatiha), "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Jadidah" magazine, (The New Education), 6th year, Issue No. 16, December 1978, pp. 67-80.

At first, the writer asserted the importance of defining the needs and priorities of environmental education and explained its important role in developing the system of education, and in helping experts and decision-makers in the field of Arab strategy.

He then enumerated the benefits of such a study at the level of the Arab Countries, reviewing in this respect the information necessary to define the needs and priorities of environmental education at the regional and subregional levels, and in the various educational sectors both inside and outside the school.

The study also reviewed the various factors affecting the growth of educational activities in these sectors, mentioning the basic trends of environmental education in the Arab region.

The article particularly concentrated on educational legislations and programs, pointing out the great deficiency in the qualified personnel necessary for the growth and development of such education.

This was followed by a full explanation of the trends of activities of the organizations and associations engaged in this field.

This article also included four tables. The first presented the current activities in the field of environmental education and how far they are needed, while the second gave the indicators for determining the formational educational factors in the various Arab Countries.

The third table covered the basic groups of Arab Countries classified according to their environmental educational needs and characteristics.

Finally, the 4th table dealt with the educational sectors with priority in the field of promoting environmental education in the various Arab Countries.

Financing - Saudi Arabia

43. Expenditure on Education in Saudi Arabia", (Al-Enfaq Al-Ta'leemi Fil-Mamlakah Al-'Arabiyah Al-Saudiyah), A Study Prepared by the Section of Statistical Studies in the Center for Statistical Studies and Educational Documentation, Riyadh, "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi" magazine, (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, Issue No. 16, (September 1978), pp. 6-18.

This article reviews the study prepared by the Center for Statistical Information and Educational Documentation, and considers the results of this study and the aspects covered by it, regarding the actual expenditure on education, the budget of education and the cost per student in schools and institutes of the Ministry of Education for the year 1976/1977 and the proceeds of such an expenditure.

The article mentions the average share of an individual in the budget of education and the development in the share of the authorities participating in the responsibility of education.

The study had earlier indicated a qualitative and quantitative increase in the rate of educational expenditure that exceeds increase in students number.

Then the article states the cost per student and the total cost in all stages of education. Finally, it considers the economic returns of expenditure on education and the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the productivity of such an expenditure.

44. Saudi Arabia, The Ministry of Education - Statistical Information and Documentation Center, "Educational Expenditure and the Cost of a Student for the Ministry of Education for the Year 1396/1397 Hegira", Riyadh, 1978, 71 pages.

The introduction indicates the interest of the Statistical Information and Documentation Center in analyzing data on educational expenditure. Then it presents the method of study.

The document falls in four parts. The first considers the budget of education in Saudi Arabia in general, and in the Ministry of Education in particular.

Chapter 2 analyzes the actual expenditure for the school years 1396/1397-1397/1398 Hegira.

Chapter 3 indicates the cost of a student in each stage of education including his share in capital expenditure and repeated expenditure.

Chapter 4 deals with the productivity of educational expenditure, analyzes the qualitative and quantitative revenue of education and sheds light on the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education to develop education.

The document concludes with the recommendations which affirm the importance of organizing the records at the accounting department of the Ministry, and at the educational directorates so that the expenditure for each stage of education may be recorded separately.

The recommendations also call for the necessity of unifying the department for expenditure so that expenses may be correctly and easily calculated.

History - Jaber Ben Hayan

45. Badawi, Hosni Mohamed, "Jaber Ben Hayan and the Educational Mission", (Jaber Ben Hayan Wal-Risalah Al-Tarbawiyah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 28, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, August 1978, pp. 20-21.

The article started by determining the relation between the Arab heritage and the Arab present. Then it proceeded in the form of a dialogue between the writer and a professor.

The dialogue determined the responsibility of the Arabs in bringing out and explaining their heritage to orientalists.

In this respect, the writer presented the opinion of Ben Hayan regarding the relation between a student and his teacher. Here the writer gave the story of Ben Hayan's life, his writings, his books, his educational opinions, his relations with his students and the method of teaching students at the hands of their teachers.

Finally, the writer reviewed the positions and opinions of some Arab scholars such as Ibn Khaldoun regarding the educational process.

Industrial Education - Assessment - Bahrain

46. El-Nassar, Hassan Ja'far, "Assessing Industrial Education in Bahrain in the Light of the Needs of Industrial Development", (Taqweem Al-Ta'leem Al-Sena'ie Fil-Bahrain Fi Daw'e Ehteyajat Al-Tanmeyah Al-Sena'iyah), Cairo, Teachers Training College, Ain Shams University, (1978), 73 pages.

- A thesis for obtaining a Masters Degree presented to the Section of Education Basics, Teachers Training College, Ain Shams University.

This thesis comprises six chapters. The first gives the general framework of the thesis, its subject, its importance and the method used in studying it.

Chapter 2 discusses the socio-economic situation in Bahrain and how it affects the status of industrial education in the light of industrial development and potentialities of society.

In chapter 3, the researcher shows the impact of the social outlook on industrial development in Bahrain, referring to the deficiency in manpower, the need for training, and methods for satisfying the needs of the labour market.

The status of industrial education in Bahrain, its relation to employment, and how secondary industrial schools may be developed are covered in chapter 4. Then chapter 5 deals with the assessment of industrial education in Bahrain, and how labourers may be trained and may acquire the skills necessary for the industrial processes.

In this respect, the researcher mentions means for raising the standard of proficiency of some tradesmen and artisans.

Finally, chapter 6 presents a summary of the study and suggests some recommendations which promote industrial education and enhance its future in Bahrain.

Irregular Education - Arab Countries

47. Soubeih, Nabil Amer, "The Universities and Academic Research in the Fields of Irregular Education", (Al-Jame'at Wal-Baheth Al-'Elmy Fi Majalaat Al-Ta'leem Gheir Al-Nezami),"Al-Mu'allim Al-Jadeed" magazine, (New Teacher), (Iraq), 4th year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 95-113.

The writer started by showing the relation between academic research and adult education, and the historical development of this relation with particular reference to the activity in this field in recent years, and the reasons for this activity.

Then he reviewed the academic researches and studies in the field of literacy in the Arab Countries, and the types of these studies. In this respect, the writer referred to the questionnaire on the development of educational researches prepared by the Arab organization and directed to the various Arab Countries.

The aim of this questionnaire is to recognize the status of educational researches conducted by individuals, specialized authorities and centers, so as to prepare a study to coordinate the efforts exerted, and to exchange experience and work with the aim of developing researches in this field.

The writer further asserted the importance of planning academic research in the field of literacy, shewing how this may be attained and its basis. Here he also mentioned the motives for academic research and its various types.

In this respect, he dealt with the applied and the academic motives in historical, discriptive, or experimental researches, giving examples of each type.

Finally, some of the problems that hinder academic research in the field of literacy and adult education in the Arab Countries were discussed and solutions for them were proposed.

Manpower - Arab Countries

48. El-Ghannam, Mohammed Ahmed, "Education for a Full Productive Manpower in the Arab Countries", (Al-Ta'leem Min Ajl Al-'Emalah Al-Muntejah Al-Kamelah Fil-Douwal Al-'Arabiyah), "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Jadeedah" magazine, (New Education), 5th year, Issue No. 15, (August 1978), p. 15.

As specified in the introduction, this article deals with the issue of education within the large, advanced human perspective of development, in four main points.

The first point is the relation of work and development to education in the Arab Countries.

The second point presents some of the crucial circumstances in the relation between education and manpower in the Arab Countries. In this respect, the writer deals with literate and illiterate workers, unemployed labour, children who are deprived of education, women who receive a minor chance of education and work opportunities, and the emigration of Arab skills, and shows how all these factors determine the revenues and development in the Arab Countries.

But the writer presents solutions for all these problems in the short and long runs within the framework of a new future outlook towards education and manpower in the Arab region.

Finally, he presents his idea of a fully-productive manpower within the educational system.

Physical Education - Plan - Activities - Qatar

49. The General Plan for the Sports Activities in the Schools of Qatar, the Intensified Programs Throughout the School Year", (Al-Khuttah Al-'Ammah Li-Baramij Al-Anshitah Al-Reyadiyah Bi-Madaris Qatar, Al-Baramij Al-Moukathafah 'Ala Madar Al-'Aamm Al-Dirassi), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 30, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, December 1978, pp. 14-15.

This article reviews the programs for sport activities for the school year 1978/1979 in the field of leaders training, and refers to the studies and courses for teachers, as well as the periodical seminars held for them within the context of the plan. Then it considers the programs for the various activities and their objectives.

The article also mentions the sports competitions for schools in the different games, programs for athletic training of youth and of those selected from schools.

It also shows the objectives of such program and then discusses the timetable for sports activities, indicating the particular activities which students prefer in each month separately.

Society - The Sudan

50. Ali, Abdul-Wahab Al-Jack Mohammed, "The Role of Education in Developing New Societies, a Practical Study on the Society of Khashem Al-Qarba in the Sudan", (Door Al-Tarbiyah Fi-Tanmiyyat Al-Moujtama'aat Al-Moustahdatha, Dirassah Tatbiqeyah Fi-Moujtama' Khashem Al-Qarba Fil-Sudan), Giza, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, 1978, p. 321.

- A thesis for obtaining a Masters degree in Arts, presented to the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University.

This thesis comprises two parts covering nine chapters. The first part includes the first five chapters and deals with the pattern of education and development.

The first chapter explains the concept of education, its function and its objectives while the second discusses the concept of backwardness and development.

The third chapter defines the concept of rehabilitation and settlement in new communities and their requisites, giving some examples and analyzing them.

Chapter 4 indicates the functional interaction between the pattern of education and that of economic and social development.

Here, the writer refers to the priorities in planning education.

Chapter five, which is the last in part one, shows the impact of education on the process of changing the society and personality. In this respect, the writer indicates the stance of education vis-a-vis social systems, and its impact on socio-cultural changes.

The writer then devotes the second part, which covers four chapters, to the field study.

In the first chapter, he determines the general characteristics and the sociological income of Khashem Al-Qarba society.

In the second, he reviews the educational pattern in the society subject to study, the types of education there and their function.

Chapter 3 indicates the role of education and economic development in the society subject to study, and the role of education in promoting economic development.

Chapter four then discusses education, the family system and the influence of education on the structure of the family.

The writer presents the general results of the study, asserting the importance of establishing technical and vocational specialized schools, increasing the number of girl schools, and of planning education according to the needs of the society.

He also emphasizes the necessity of rationalizing the primary education and expanding the secondary one.

Finally, he calls for paying due care to self efforts.

The thesis ends with a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher.

Statistics - Qatar

51. The Ministry of Education, Statistics Section, "Statistics on Education in the Schools of Qatar at the Beginning of the Present School Year, Comparing Them with the Statistics of the End of the Previous Year", "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 30, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, December 1978, pp. 16-17.

This article gave some educational statistics for the beginning of the school year 1978/1979. These statistics indicated the number of girl and boy students, and the percentage of girl students to the total number in the various stages of education.

The article also included a table of the destribution of the total number of students in the different stages of education and the number of girl students in each stage.

Then, the article presented some statistics on the staff, indicating the number of men and women teachers in each stage separately and commenting on these statistics.

Finally, the article compared these statistics with those of the previous year, showing the increase in the girl and boy schools in various stages.

Sufficiency - Arab Gulf States

52. Ismail, Sadeq Jaffar, "The Qualitative and Quantitative Sufficiency of Education in the Arab Gulf", (Kefayat Al-Ta'leem Kamman Wa-Kayfan Fil-Khaleej Al-'Arabi), "Dirasaat Al-Khaleej Wal-Gezierah Al-'Arabiyah", (Studies on the Gulf and the Arab Peninsula), Kuwait, 4th year, Issue No. 15, (July 1978), pp. 73-100 + 12 appendices.

The introduction asserts the importance of education in the contemporary world, its impact on human thought, how it is affected by scientific thought, the trends of relevant researches and studies and their influence in modernizing educational systems.

Then the article explains the stand of the Arab Countries in general and the Gulf States in particular regarding these trends mentioning here the potentialities of this Arab World.

The writer also presents the status of education in the Gulf region, the quantitative development of education in it, and the problems that obstruct such a development thus affecting the inner and outer sufficiency of education. He further indicates the reasons for such problems and the basis on which the concepts of educational systems in the Arab Gulf States should depend.

In the light of these bases, the writer speaks of the criteria for assessing education in these states particularly referring to quantitative criteria. Here he proposes some questions the answers to which by each one of the Gulf States would determine the scope of the quantitative development of its education.

Then the writer considers the efficiency of technical and executive machinery of education, teachers, students, educational syllabuses, laboratories as well as literacy problems in Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman.

The writer deals as well with regular education in all these states, indicating its positive and negative aspects, before he discusses the educational potentialities in the Gulf States. Then he assesses the educational status in general in the Arab Gulf region, in the light of the criteria which he had previously defined.

Finally, the writer reviews some of his conclusions mentioning some of the special features of education in this region, before he presents a list of references on which he based his study.

A series of statistical tables were annexed to the article showing the number of students in the various stages of education in the Arab Countries during the years 1965/1966 to 1972/1973, and the number of schools according to their types.

There is a table that mainly deals with the development of girl education and its percentage to the total volume of education in the various stages in the whole Arab region.

Another table shows the number of those studying in literacy program classes during the period 1970/1971 to 1974/1975 indicating the financial allocations for such programs.

At the end, the writer presents a statistical table indicating the development of technical and vocational education compared to secondary education in the countries of the Arab region.

Techniques - Arab Countries

53. Hejab, Mohammed Nabeeh, "Techniques of Education Applied by the Arabs During the Pre-Islamic and the Islamic Eras", (Asaleeb Al-Tarbiyah 'End Al-'Arab Fil-Jahiliyah Wal-Islam), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 28, (August 9th 1978), pp. 40-42 and p. 63.

After speaking of education and bringing up in desert areas indicating their features and their influence on youth, the article followed up the development of this type of bringing up as a result of the development of man, societies and environments.

Then it explained the main features of Beduin bringing up such as independence, and moral courage, and cited some examples of attitudes of early Beduins in bringing up their children prior to Islam.

The writer then dealt with bringing up during the Islamic era, its most important features, the impact which the Islamic conquest had on it, and the methods used to spread it.

Here the writer referred to the search for knowledge and how it was considered a virtue, and spoke of the stages and steps of Islamic education and bringing up. The stance of the Holy Koraan was also presented, as the writer cited some relevant verses of the Holy Koraan.

Finally, the writer mentioned the subjects in which the early Moslems excelled and the impact they had on the development of science and knowledge in foreign countries at that time.

Trends - Arab Countries

54. Barakat, Mohammed Khalifa, "Some Modern Trends of Education", (Ba'd Al-Ittijahaat Al-Hadithah Fil-Tarbiyah Wal-Ta'leem), "Al Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 30, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, December 1978, pp. 44-45.

The article started by showing the interest of international and regional organizations in presenting new trends of education at the

various conferences they organize. This was followed by a presentation of the trends which appeared in the Arab Countries.

In this respect, the article mentioned the following trends: the trend of educational planning, its objectives, aspirations and needs, the trend of participation of various social institutions in the school in the field of education, giving the reasons for this trend as well as its means, the trend of utilizing information media and technological equipment in education, the trend of individual care and self education and the trend of education by correspondence and the pulling down of barriers.

In conclusion, the writer indicated the steps that should be adopted by the Arab Countries so that they may fully benefit from these trends and their application.

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Libya

55. El-Qumatti, Ahmed Mohammed, "The Development of Educational Administration in the Arab Republic of Libya from 1951-1975. A Historical Analytical Study", (Tatawur Al-Idarah Al-Ta'leemiyah Fil-Gumhouriyah Al-'Arabiyah Al-Libiyah Fil-Fatra min 1951-1975. Dirasah Tareekhiyah Tahleeliyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, 1978, 278 pages + appendices.

- A thesis for obtaining the Master's degree in education presented to the Department of Educational Administration & Planning, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University.

The thesis contained six chapters.

The first chapter discussed the importance of the study, defined the problem and method of study as well as its instruments, and presented the terms used.

The second chapter dealt with the educational situation in Libya from 1551-1951. The most important features of economic, social and political life during the Ottoman rule in Libya (1551-1911) were presented with special emphasis on education during that period: the religious, general, national, foreign, professional and vocational education. Education during the Italian occupation (1911-1943) was reviewed with

special emphasis on education in the Arabic, Italian, Jewish, and other foreign community schools. Education during the English and French administration (1943-1951) was then discussed.

Chapter 3 surveyed the educational administration during independence (1951-1963) with reference to the economic, political, social and administrative conditions. Educational trends since independence were then explained along with the organization of educational levels in the various kinds of education.

In the period of constitutional and administrative union (1963-1969), chapter 4 explained the grades of administration and the ladder of education, its organization and development in the different kinds of education.

The author, in chapter 5, gave an expose of the educational administration since the September 1st Revolution of 1969 to 1975. He talked about the administrative body, its organization and its purging from corruption, the proclamation of the administrative and cultural revolutions, the trends of the educational policy, the philosophy and aims of education, and the educational organization since the Revolution. He explained the development of educational organization during the Revolution in relation to legislation, the structure of the educational administration, and the establishment of the higher council for educational planning.

The writer explained in chapter 6, the field study, its goal, the groups to which the questionnaire was applied, the method of its construction and application, the statistical treatment and the analysis of the results.

The author devoted chapter 7 to the suggestions and recommendations he saw fit for the development of the educational administration in the Arab Republic of Libya, the presentation of means for the eradication of the problem of overlapping in specializations, the problem of constant change in work organizations, the problem of individualistic decision-making in education, and the lack of professional experts.

The writer concluded with lists of Arabic and foreign references which he used, and with the appendices which included rules and regulations, the opinion poll sheet and the questionnaire on which he relied for his field research.

The Sudan

56. The Sudan, "Administration of the Affairs of Men and Women Teachers and Schools", (Edarat Shu'oon Al-Mu'allimeen Wal-Mu'allimaat Wa-Shu'oon Al-Madaris), Khartoum, The Educational Administration, The Ministry of Education, 1978, 7 pages.

This document deals with the tasks and responsibilities of the Educational Administration in the Sudan, and its academic and technical aspects related to the standards of students, teachers and schools.

Then the document discusses the affairs of men and women teachers, the bases of their appointment in the various stages of education, their promotions, procedures for such promotion, bases of their assessment and the tasks and responsibilities of the transference section.

Procedures for effecting such transference and the most important achievements of this section as regards solving the problems of married women teachers are also indicated.

The document then underlined the efforts exerted by this section to ensure the stability of married women teachers, indicating some of the obstacles to this stability and how they were overcome.

At the end, the document refers to the role of the Educational Administration in maintaining coordination between it and other educational directorates so as to promote the efficiency of schools, supervise the general standard of students and control and rationalize admittance into these schools.

Educational Meetings - Syria

57. The Meeting of the Directors of Education in the Provinces and the Directors of the Central Administration, Damascus, 27/8/1978. Works and Recommendations of the Meeting, "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 8, The Ministry of Education, Damascus, pp. 636-637.

At the outset, the article gave the names of the officials of the Ministry of Education who attended the meeting, and enumerated the authorities and organizations that sent their representatives to participate in it.

The article then presented the agenda, discussions that took place during meetings and recommendations adopted.

The recommendations covered the following areas: preparations for the new school year, distribution of school books, effecting the necessary appointments, overcoming obstacles that prevent the full application of the compulsory education policy, ensuring the accomodation of teachers in school buildings of remote villages and, finally, expanding competencies and authorities granted.

Legislations - Jordan

58. Jordan, Laws, Legislations, Regulations ... etc., "Rule No. 37 for 1978 Regarding Stationery", Jordan, Ministry of Education, (Collection of Laws, Regulations and Instructions related to the Ministry of Education), Part 7, Amman, 1978, pp. 564-579.

This legislation is made up of five parts covering 50 articles. The introduction includes articles 1 and 2 which define the name of this legislation and the meanings of words and terms mentioned in it.

Then the first part includes articles 3 to 19. It covers the procedures that should be followed in the case of the purchase of stationery, methods of such a purchase, competence of persons in charge, and rules to be followed in case the stationery is bought from abroad, as well as the tasks of the tender committees.

Part 2 includes the articles from 20 to 25. It deals with means of receiving the stationery and registering it in the records. This is followed by part 3 which includes the articles dealing with the distribution, sale, destruction and cancellation of this stationery.

Part four which starts with article 33 indicates means of supervision over this stationery.

Finally, part 5, starting with article 43 and covering the last 7 articles, deals with some general provisions. Article 50 mentions the steps that should be taken regarding legislation No. 106 for 1973.

EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Jordan - Lybia

59. Jordan, Agreements, Treaties ... etc., "An Economic Technical and Scientific Agreement Between Jordan and Lybia, Ratified by Cabinet Decree No. 3715 for 1978", Jordan, Ministry of Education, Set of Laws, Regulations and Instructions Related to the Ministry of Education, Part 7, Amman, 1978, pp. 609-611.

This agreement comprises five articles. The first determines the scope of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of vocational training and formation, and the exchange of experts, specialists, university professors, and teachers.

Article 2 defines the means for setting up a joint committee of the two countries, and the tasks of this committee. Article 3 sets the dates for the meetings of this committee.

Then article 4 deals with the duration and validity of this agreement. Article five fixes the date on which this agreement is to come into force.

Sultanate of Oman

60. Sultanate of Oman, Ministry of Education, "Program of Professional Cooperation in Education Between UNESCO and the Ministry of Education", (Bernamig Al-Ta'awon Al-Fanni Bayna Monazzamat Al-UNESCO Wa-Wazarat Al-Tarbiyah Wal-Ta'leem), Muscat, 1978, 31 pages + 23 pages in English.

The introduction of the report included a historical summary of education in Oman. It was followed by an exposition of the educational difficulties the UNESCO project is cooperating in overcoming. The factors which may promote the development of the project were also stated.

The report explained the spheres where the project helped and concentrated on the share of the project in amending the administrative body, developing the syllabuses, planning agricultural education, planning for education in general, improving irregular education, training employees, training teachers, and contributing to the finances of education, and supervising nutrition and school hygiene.

The report then surveyed some of the principal characteristics of the new plan of the project.

The document concluded with several appendices giving the fundamental structure of the project, the list of the four project schools within the educational system in Oman, and a list of papers and reports presented by the project experts, a list of the members along with a list of the names of the professional and administrative groups helping in the project. This was followed with an English translation of the document.

EDUCATIONAL AIDS

Arab Countries

61. Ne'ma, Hussein, "The Conflict Between the Printed Book and the Recorded Tape", (Sera' Bayna Al-Kitab Al-Matbou' Wal-Shareet Al-Masmou'), "Kuwait" magazine, Issue No. 338, (July 1, 1978), pp. 18-19 + 58.

At the outset, the writer reviewed the stages of development in the field of documentation and registration of sayings and opinions, showing the impact which the development in the paper industry had on both writing and teaching profession.

Then he presented the developments in the field of recorded tapes, indicating the effect of their spread on books. Here the writer explained the common uses of sound recordings and their intervention in the writing profession itself.

In this respect he showed how the increase in the cost of printing and the truthfulness of the recorder helped in the spread of this system as a means for the transfer of information.

At the end of the article, the writer gave the merits of the printed book, concentrating on how a book helps one to contemplate the meanings, and how it makes possible a repeated reading to further enjoyment or to understand a theory asserting here the ease through which one can obtain the necessary information from a book.

Finally, the article reviewed the advantages and disadvantages of both the printed book and the recorded tape.

62. "The Traditional Methods of Education Are no Longer Capable of Confronting the Requirements of Modern Education, the Production of Educational Programs in Collaboration with the Information Media of Qatar", (Asaleeb Al-Ta'leem Al-Taqleediyah Lam Ta'oud Qaderah 'Ala Mouwajahat Moutatalibaat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Hadeethah, Entaj Baramij Ta'leemiyah Bil-Ta'awoun Ma'a Ajhizat Al-I'laam Al-Qatari), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 28, (10th August 1978), pp. 48-49.

At the outset, the article presented the statements of the Director of the Department of Syllabuses, Books and Educational Aids in Qatar at the Conference of Arab Experts and Officials Responsible for the Technologies of Education held to study the problems of using television in education.

Then the article indicated the data mentioned in the report of the delegation of Qatar to this conference regarding the status of using educational aids in this state, mentioning the date on which it was first used, its development, the organizational structure of the department of educational aids, and its various sections.

Here the article enumerated these sections, namely the section of photography, the section of film production, the nucleus for the establishment of the school broadcasting system and the library of educational films.

Finally, the writer dealt with the use of video tapes, the plan followed by this department in producing educational aids and the problems that obstruct this work.

The Educational Film - Arab Countries

63. Awad, Nagat Ahmed, "Teachers' Preparation for the Use of Educational Film", (I'daad Al-Mu'allim Li-Istikhdam Al-Film Al-Ta'leemi), "Technologiah Al-Ta'leem", (Technology of Education), 1st year, Issue No. 2, December 1978, pp. 27-32.

The writer of the article started with an introduction on the changes modern technology has brought about in modern life, in attitudes, in film and in objectives.

The writer then showed the relationship between technology and education, and the former's effect on changing educational objectives. She pointed out the importance of preparing the teacher for the achievement of the new educational objectives. She then surveyed the characteristics needed in the efficient teacher, and the factors affecting him while in service.

The author then explained the relationship between the film and educational technology, pointing out the traditional use of the educational film and the modern trends in its use.

The author then presented the methods of teacher's preparation and showed the role the educational film plays as a means in that preparation. She explained the importance of teacher's preparation for making use of educational films. She also pointed out the importance of the teaching programs and their renovation to professors of colleges and teachers' training institutes.

The writer concluded with some remarks on the use of technology in general, and of educational film in particular for teacher's training.

Recommendations - Arab Countries

64. Seminar of the Second Week of Educational Technologies in Kuwait (The Recommendations), "Al-Rayid" magazine, Kuwait, 10th year, Issue No. 441, (November 1978), p. 16.

This article reviews the recommendations adopted at the session held on November 15, 1978 in Kuwait to discuss the trends related to organizing the second week for educational technologies.

These recommendations determine the date for the committee meeting and the role of educational institutions in Arab Countries in promoting educational technologies.

The article considers the recommendations directed to the Arab Center for Educational Technologies and other educational institutions concerned as well as those directed to the Arab Countries regarding the names of the departments of educational aids and the training of technicians to prepare these aids.

The article also presents some of recommendations addressed to the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization regarding its encouragement of local production of these aids in the Arab Countries, and the organization of exhibitions of these locally-produced aids.

EDUCATIONAL BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Legislations - Jordan

65. The Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom, "Legislations, Laws, Instructions ... etc.,"Order No. 17, 1978, Related to National Jordanian Committee for Education, Culture and Science", (Nizam Raqam 17, 1978, Al-Khaas Bil-Lagna Al-Wataniah Al-Ordoniah Lil-Tarbiyah Wal-Thakafah Wal-'Ulum), The Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom, Ministry of Education, Collection of Laws, Regulations and Instructions related to the Ministry of Education, Amman, 1978, pp. 547-552.

The legislation was made up of 14 articles.

The first article dealt with the name and date of enforcement of the legislation.

Article No. 2 was confined to the meaning of words used.

In article No. 3, an explanation was given about the method of the formation of the committee and its purpose.

Article No. 4 was concerned with the purpose of the formation of the committee.

In article No. 5, the organizations of which the committee was formed were specified.

In article No. 6 to article 11, the method of forming the general assembly, the executive office, the secretariat and the responsibility of each were specified.

In article 12, a survey of committee-budget sources was given.

In article 13, remunerations to be given to every member of the executive office or of the sub-committees formed were specified.

There was mention in article 14, the last one, of what should be done with Legislation No. 32 for the year 1964.

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

Diploma of the Poly Technical Institute - Legislations - Jordan

66. Jordan, Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Instructions No. 4 for 1978 Regarding Granting the Diploma of the Polytechnical Institute", Jordan, The Ministry of Education, Collection of Laws, Regulations and Instructions related to the Ministry of Education, Part 7, Amman, 1978, pp. 593-603.

These instructions include twenty-two articles. The first gives the name of this certificate while the second and third define the categories of students and the institutes that are governed by these regulations.

Articles 4 to 8 then mention the provisions related to the plan of study and the hours allocated to each subject.

This is followed by articles 9 and 10 which deal with the students affairs, the period of study, and the system of attendance and absence.

Article 11 covers the exams and means of calculating the minimum and maximum marks of the subjects and their equivalent standards.

Article 12 defines the circumstances under which a students may be warned of expulsion.

Articles 13 and 14 indicate the conditions for re-studying some subjects, or withdrawing the study of others.

Article 15 determines the terms for postponing study while article 16 defines the conditions for transfer from one institute to another.

Article 17 indicates the qualifications for obtaining the certificate of the institute.

Articles 18 to 21 cover some general provisions and article 22 mentions the steps taken regarding instructions No. 2 for the year 1973.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGE

Needs - Problems - Arab Countries

67. Abdul-Rahman, Hani, "Educational Change, Its Meaning, Its Obstacles, and Its Strategy", (Al-Taghyeer Al-Tarbawi, Ma'nah, Mou'aweqateh, Estratigeyatihi), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 28, (August 1978), pp. 30-32.

At the outset, the writer explained what he means by "Change" and its meaning in relation to education, reviewing the requirements and objectives of change.

Then the writer showed how some social establishments tend to reject or accept it, and asserted its importance in education.

He further defined the components of change and the inter-relation between these components. Here, the writer enumerated the requirements for effecting educational change. He then moved on to deal with the problems that obstruct it, referring to the difficulty in adapting change to the social environment in particular and to the Arab society in general, indicating the reasons for such a difficulty.

The writer also spoke of the volume of social systems and their impact on effecting this change. He also discussed arrangements for the distribution of financial and human resources and their impact on introducing a change in the field of education.

The rigid administrative systems of education and the reasons and results of such a rigidity on the educational process were also discussed. The writer then moved on to deal with the strategies necessary for effecting the required change.

Here, the writer mentioned informing about the change, trying it, its criteria, its culture and using power or oppression to enforce it.

On dealing with each of these points, the writer indicated how they should be used to effect the change required for the educational process.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES

Arab Countries

68. The General Conference for the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Khartum, 29th July to 2nd August 1978, "Al-Mou'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st Year, Issue No. 8, the Ministry of Education, Damascus, (August 1978), pp. 637-640.

The writer starts by listing the names of the countries, Arab international authorities and organizations which attended the conference.

The works and resolutions of the conference were mentioned. These resolutions cover the following fields: preparing a program to translate the most prominent foreign books in the various fields of knowledge and modern sciences, holding a seminar to Arabize the teaching of sciences in Arab Universities, women welfare planning, discussing the future of the International Center for Adult Functional Education in the Arab World established at Sers-El-Layan in Egypt, celebrating the beginning of the 14 Hegira Century, helping Arab students, promoting fund for Arab cultural development, discussing the agreement for safeguarding the environment of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden and the strategy of developing education in the Arab World.

The article then shed light on the role of the member states of the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in implementing the strategy approved by the conference to develop education in the Arab Countries.

EDUCATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

Achievements - The Sudan

69. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "Achievements of the Cultural and Foreign Relations", (Engazaat Al-'Elaqaat Al-Thaqafiyah Wal-Kharejiyah), Khartum, the Supreme Council for Higher Education, 1978, 12 pages.

At first, the document describes the structure of the Secretariat General of the Cultural and Foreign Relations Department at the

Ministry of Education in the Sudan and enumerates its sections and the tasks of each.

In this respect, the document deals with the achievements of the statistics section, indicating the statistical data pertaining to the distribution of students, according to their practical specializations, the percentage of students in each specialization and in each university.

The study further considers the achievements of the "scholarships, missions and students affairs" section, indicating its role in preparing the missions and development plan.

The article further discusses the section of aid to Sudanese students abroad, referring here to the sections of cultural agreements, and cultural councellors.

Finally, it gives the location of the offices of these councellors and the regions they supervise.

EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTATION CENTER

Guides - Saudi Arabia

70. Saudi Arabia, Ministry of Education, Center for Statistical Information and Documentation, A Brief Guide to the Information Center, Riyadh, 1978, 17 pages + 28 in English.

The introduction gives an idea of the content of the guide, which comprises 5 parts.

The first part presents the governmental decree, pertaining to the change of the center's name to its present one. It reviews its sections and subsections, the tasks, objectives and competencies of the center and of the statistical section in general as well as each of its three subsections namely, the Statistics Section, the Statistical Studies Section and the Automatic Classification Section.

The document also deals with the section of educational documentation in general and its tasks as well as the tasks of each subsection, documentation and translation.

It also sheds light on the role of the library of educational documents. The document gives a review of the tasks of the secretariat,

the administrative section and the technical equipment and supply section.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion of the joint project to develop the services of the center in collaboration with UNESCO and the United Nations Development Program.

At the end, the document gives an English translation of its content.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Arab Countries

71. Kharma, Nayef, "Educational Films and Their Use in Teaching Foreign Languages", (Al-Aflaam Al-Ta'leemiyah Wa-Istakhdamiha Fi Ta'leem Al-Loughaat Al-Agnabiyah), "Technologiah Al-Ta'leem", (Educational Technology), 1st year, Issue No. 2, Kuwait, Arab Center for Educational Technology, (December 1978), pp. 13-21.

The writer surveyed some fundamental principles of education and the effect of films in achieving those principles and in fulfilling the function of education. He viewed the types of educational films.

The writer pointed out the advantages of films as educational means, and talked about their role in presenting the past, present and future events, in clarifying concepts and in developing aesethetic taste.

He then presented a discussion on the educational films, documentary cultural films, commercial advertising films and on general films. He showed the role of the films in teaching languages and showed ways of making use of them in this field.

The author concluded the article by pointing out to the importance of pictorial films and cartoon films in the preparation of children for learning foreign languages. This was followed by a list of Arabic and foreign references on which he depended for information for the article.

Problems -
Arab Countries

72. El-Toukhi, Hussein Hamdi, "Light on Some Problems of Using Educational Films in Our Schools", (Adwaa 'Ala Ba'd Mushkilaat Istikhdaam Al-Aflaam Al-Ta'leemiyah Fi Madaarisina), "Technologiah Al-Ta'leem", (Educational Technology), 1st year, Issue No. 2, Kuwait, Arab Center of Educational Technology, (December 1978), pp. 1-4.

The writer began the article by pointing out to the fact of the small numbers of regular renters of educational films from the film libraries, and went on to explain this fact. He concentrated his discussion on the problems resulting from school syllabuses, poor information sources for acquainting teachers with available films, the physical possibilities and the method of using scientific instructional films.

The writer then surveyed the role of the technical instructor and the classroom teacher in taking advantage of educational films.

He concluded the article with a discussion on the ethical films and the way to use them in self-teaching. He also discussed the role of the teacher in setting up a system which would realize this end.

Usage - Foreign Languages -
Arab Countries

73. Al-Arabi, Salah Abdul-Meguid, "The Educational Film and its Effect on the Promotion of Linguistic Concepts", (Al-Film Al-Ta'leemi Wa-Atharuhu Fi Ta'zeez Al-Mafaheem Al-Loughawia), "Technologiah Al-Ta'leem", (Educational Technology), 1st year, Issue No. 2, Kuwait, Arab Center for Educational Technology, (December 1978), pp. 5-12.

The writer surveyed the developments through which the educational films have gone, and the educational returns of using motion picture films.

He went on to discuss the use of films in teaching languages showing the history of such use and its effect.

The writer then presented the fundamentals which should be observed in the selection and use of films for language teaching. He explained

the reasons why teachers refrain from such use, and pointed out the steps which might help in the preparation of the learners prior to watching the film in order to increase the benefit drawn from watching it.

The author concluded the article with a survey of the kinds of films which may help in language teaching. It was followed by a list of references the author depended on for writing the article.

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Primary Stage - Saudi Arabia

74. Obri, Mohammed Rabi', "Educational Direction and Successful Educational Leadership" (Al-Tawjeeh Al-Tarbawi Wal-Qeyadah Al-Tarbawiyah Al-Najeha), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, Issue No. 16, (September 1978), pp. 26-39.

At the outset, the article defined guidance in general and its concept in education in particular. Then it dealt with the objectives of primary education in Saudi Arabia as mentioned in the educational policy and means of its implementation.

Then the writer indicated the relation between school administration and educational guidance, showing the school's need for such a guidance and asserting the role of educational guidance in vocational training of primary school teachers.

In this respect, the article indicated the responsibility of teaching, teaching experience, term of service, cooperation of the educational staff, the assignment of responsibilities and the role of guidance in this respect.

Finally, the writer enumerated the basis and qualifications for a successful educational leadership.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Sudan

75. The Sudan, Ministry of Education, "Educational Publications", (Al-Nasher Al-Tarbawi), Al-Nasher Al-Tarbawi Publishing House, Khartoum, 1978, 26 pages.

At the outset, this document gives a historical background of "Al-Nasher Al-Tarbawi" Publishing House, when it was established, its objectives, its various sections, and the work and tasks of each section.

Then the document reviews the achievements of Educational and Artistic Production Section in relation to books, how they are printed, produced and distributed. Then it deals with magazines and how they are edited, giving a detailed review of each magazine, its parts, when it is published, the categories it serves and the number of copies distributed.

This is followed by a presentation of the cultural books which the Publishing House translates and the series it issues for children and scouts, plays, literacy books, religious culture books and folk literature series. Here, the document lists the works that have actually been translated during the last three years.

The document also determines the relation between this publishing house and the outside world and the role it plays in the field of cultural exchange between Sudan and other countries.

It also draws a picture of the future of this publishing house after assessing its present status.

Finally, the document suggests the procedures to be adopted so that this publishing house may attain the objectives set for it.

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

Jordan

76. The Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom, Ministry of Education, "Collection of Laws, Regulations and Instructions Related to the Ministry of Education", (Magmou'at Al-Qawaneen Wal-Anzemah Wal-Ta'leemaat Al-Mouta'aliqah Bi-Wizarat Al-Tarbiyah Wal-Ta'leem), Amman, 1978, 628 pages.

This document includes - as indicated by its introduction - a collection of laws, regulations and instructions related to the Ministry of Education, and issued during the period from 1974 to mid. 1978.

It is the seventh of a series of documents bearing the same title. It contains 12 chapters and begins with chapter 75 and ends with chapter 87.

Chapter 75 includes the specific legislations of the educational and school administration.

This is followed by the legislation on vocational training, higher education, national compulsory service, the constitution and law of education, financial matters, personnel, social security, cultural relations, international relations, cultural and scientific councils, centers and prizes, the syllabuses and school textbooks, and the relative activities.

EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

The Film - Arab Countries

77. Ahmed, Marghani Raf' Alla, "Light on Experiments of the Arab Countries in Using and Producing Educational Films" (Adwaa 'Ala Tagaareb Al-Douwal Al-'Arabiyah Fi Magal Istikhdaam Wa-Intag Al-Aflam Al-Ta'leemiyah), "Technologiah Al-Ta'leem", (Educational Technology), 1st year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 59-63.

The writer, at the beginning, pointed out his great dependence, for information on the subject, on reports from the Arab Countries. These reports showed the development of educational technology in those countries, as well as the development of instructional films. These reports were sent to the Arab Center for Educational Technology on the occasion of holding a conference for the leaders of educational technology in the Arab Countries.

The author presented the content of the reports which included the authority responsible for that technology, the selection and the acquiring of educational material, the film libraries and their role, the methods using instructional films as shown by the reports, and the subjects of those films.

The writer then presented the problem, mentioned in the reports, which constituted an obstacle to the proper use of the instructional films.

The author ended the article with offering suggestions and recommendations taken by the Arab Countries for the eradication of those problems. Such suggestions were: the establishment of technical center for the production of educational material, the founding of a center for scientific exportation, the establishment of an Arab institution for the production of educational films, the exemption of educational films from custom duties, production of films in Arabic, and making Arabic studies on the use of educational films.

EDUCATIONAL NETWORKS

78. El-Ghannam, Mohammed Ahmed, "Regional Networks for Educational Revival for Development", (Al-Shabakat Al-Eqlimiyah Lil-Tagdeed Al-Tarbawi Min Agl Al-Tanmiyah), "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Jadeedah" magazine, (New Education), 5th year, Issue No. 15, (August 1978), pp. 3-14.

This article is made up of five parts. The first deals with the origin of the idea of networks, the establishment of such networks, and the plan to develop a group of regional networks for the revival of education during the period 1977-1982.

The second part shows the relation between regional networks for the revival of education and development.

Then part three reviews the construction and function of these networks and the units that coordinate their various activities. In this respect the article refers to regional consultative and technical groups for developing the program as well as to the regional coordination unit.

In the fourth part, the writer presents the method of work of the networks for educational revival and the patterns and programs of cooperation and mutual exchange of each.

Finally, in part five, the writer explains the strategy for developing the educational revival network to attain development in the Arab Countries.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Kuwait

79. El-Abed, Anwar, "The Arab Center for Educational Technology in Kuwait", (Al-Markaz Al-'Arabi Lil-Tachniyaat Al-Tarbawiyyah Bil-Kuwait), "Technologiah Al-Ta'leem" magazine, (Educational Technology), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 41-46.

This article covers the establishments of the Arab Center for Educational Technology in Kuwait, set up by the Arab League Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ALESCO) in 1975.

It deals with the objectives, tasks and achievements of the center since its establishment as well as the programs and projects it has implemented in the two fiscal years 1967/1977 and 1978/1979 in the field of training and researches.

The writer also mentions the programs of the center in the short-term plan of 1980/1983.

Finally, it enumerates the bulletins and publications issued by the center, and the types of movies and other educational technologies it uses.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Child Reaction - Arab Countries

80. Hussein, Abdullah Bakr Yasseen Al-Haj, "Reverse and Irreverse Reaction of Children", (Al-Tahweel Al-'Aksi Wal-Tahweel Alla-'Aksi 'End Al-Atfaal), Amman, Teachers Training Faculty, Jordan University, 1978, 82 pages.

- A thesis for obtaining a Masters Degree in Psychology presented to the Teachers Training College, The University of Jordan.

The thesis comprises four chapters. The first presents an introduction, explaining reverse and irreverse reaction of children.

This is followed by a review of the hypothesis of the study.

Chapter 2 speaks of the means for conducting the research and selecting the sample of the research as well as the methods and procedures used therein.

Chapter three presents the results of the study conducted on children of various ages, and common errors regarding the reaction processes.

Finally, chapter 4 discusses these results attained by the researcher and his proposals for other researches.

There is a list of Arab and foreign references at the end of the chapter. The appendices indicate the sex, age and type of reactions and number of training attempts for each experiment as well as the number of optional trainings and the number of errors.

Temptation in Children - Arab Countries

81. Darouzah, Sanaa Khaled, "The Influence of Education, Age and Sex in Children's Resistance to Temptation", (Athar Al-Tahseel Wal-'Omr Wal-Gence Fi-Mouqawamat Al-Eghra' 'End Al-Atfaal), Amman, Faculty of Arts, Jordan University, 1978, 50 pages + 3 in English.

- A thesis for obtaining a Masters Degree presented to the Department of Psychological and Educational Guidance, Faculty of Arts, the University of Jordan.

This thesis comprises four chapters. The first indicates the importance of the research and its topic.

The second chapter explains the method of designing the experiment, means of choosing the sample, the number of children in the sample, and their ages.

Here, the researcher deals with the tools of the research, speaking about two groups of games which he used. The first is attractive because it is new, with bright colours, and the second is old, with faded colours and not attractive to a child. He then explains how he conducted his experiment.

The results and how they were attained are explained in chapter 3, the researcher explains education and its impact regarding the temptation of children, differences between girls and boys in resisting

temptation, relation between education and moral growth of an individual on the one hand, and age and moral growth on the other.

Chapter four is devoted to discussing the results of the research. At the end, it presents a list of Arabic and foreign references which the writer used in preparing his study.

The appendices of the thesis show the marks of girls and boys, as mentioned in their educational tables, and their marks for resisting temptation.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Assessment - Iraq

82. Al-Salehi, Qasim, "Assessing the Function of Educational Research in Iraq", (Taqweem Wazifat Al-Bahth Al-Tarbawi Fil-Iraq), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Iraq, 6th year, Issue No. 6, 1978, pp. 35-40.

At the outset, the writer spoke of the importance of education and its effective role in development, indicating here the strong relation between educational research and the achievement of some social, economic and educational objectives.

This was followed by a review of some of the defects of educational research in Iraq.

The writer then affirmed the dire need for conducting educational researches to develop the social and economic structures.

Here the writer reviewed the research centers in Iraq, showing their affiliation to the different ministries and indicating their varied specializations.

Finally, the article presented some suggestions which help promote educational research to attain the optimal benefit from it in the field of developing education.

Work Programs - The Sudan

83. The Sudan, The Ministry of Education, "The Proposed Work Programs for Educational Researches According to the Educational Strategy", (Birnamij Al-'Amal Al-Mouqtarah Lil-Behouth Al-Tarbawiyah Wefq Al-Estratigiyah Al-Ta'leemiyah), Khartoum, General Directorate for Planning, Researches and Follow Up, 1978, 40 pages.

At the outset, this document described the organizational structure of the Ministry of Education, and the department responsible for planning, researches and follow up, which has recently been set up at the Ministry, its sections and the tasks of each.

Then the document discussed the section of planning and its role in undertaking studies and in preparing the educational plan and reforming it.

This was followed by a review of the section of educational statistics and school surveys and an enumeration of the achievements of this section.

Then the document dealt with documentation and researches, discussing in general the concept of documentation, its relation to the library, its objectives and its achievements.

The next part of the document was devoted to the Center for Educational Documentation in The Sudan, its objectives, its sections, its achievements and the conferences and committees in which it has participated.

The document also dealt with the section of following up development projects, indicating its most eminent responsibilities. The research program for 1978/1979 was then presented and the names of those taking part in each research, its steps, objectives and the authorities that finance it or supervise it were given.

In this respect, the document indicated the researches with a general educational nature and those with a special educational nature, determined by the department of planning itself through its research section. The document also presented the specialized researches, dealing with syllabuses or training.

Saudi Arabia

84. Saudi Arabia, The Ministry of Education, Center for Statistical Information and Educational Documentation, "Total Summaries on Education Affiliated to the Ministry of Education for the Academic Year 1397/1398 Hegira (1977/1978 AD), Basic Data Obtained from the Actual Status of Schools on 17/11/1397 (October 29th 1977)", Riyadh, 1398 Hegira (1978), 55 pages.

This document includes summaries of data mentioned in the Statistical Bulletin of Education. It is made up of 19 statistical tables.

The first shows the number of schools, institutes, classes, students, and full-time teachers and administrators according to their sex and type of education.

The second follows up the development of schools, classes, students and both Saudi and non-Saudi full-time employees according to the type of education.

Then the third table indicates the distribution of students and Saudi and non-Saudi full-time employees, giving the percentage of non-Saudis distributed at all stages and types of education.

Tables 4 to 9 present summaries of the number of schools, classes, students and full-time teachers, administrators and employees, distributed according to educational regions and types of Education.

Tables 10 and 11 cover the number of schools, classes, students teachers and administrators in new schools, distributed according to the educational region, and type of education. While table 12 gives a summary of the number of teachers and administrators in night intermediary and secondary schools, distributed according to educational regions.

Table 13 presents tables on school buildings distributed according to the ownership of the building in the various educational stages and regions, while table 14 follows up the development in the number of schools affiliated to the Ministry of Education, their classes and students, distributed according to the type of education from the academic year 1387/1388 to 1397/1398 Hegira.

Tables 15 to 17 indicate the number of students and full-time teachers and administrators (Saudis and non-Saudis) in the schools of the Ministry of Education for the academic year 1387/1388 and up to 1397/1398 Hegira.

Finally, tables 18 and 19 include a summary of the distribution of full-time teachers in the intermediary and secondary stages, distributed according to the subjects taught and the educational regions.

85. Saudi Arabia, The Ministry of Education, "General Summaries on Education Affiliated to the Ministry of Education for the Year 1976/1977", Riyadh, Center for Statistical Information and Educational Documentation, 1978, 26 pages.

This document includes a number of statistical tables, indicating the number of schools, classes, students, teachers administrators and employees distributed according to the educational zones and the type of education.

It also presents statistical tables on the number of students, teachers and administrators during the years 1966/1967 to 1976/1977.

Girls - Saudi Arabia

86. Saudi Arabia, General Headquarters for Girls Education, "The Statistical Bulletin on the Machinery of the Headquarters and Higher Education 1977/1978", Riyadh, Statistical Section, 1978, 60 pages + Maps and Tables.

The bulletin starts with a general table of all departments affiliated to the headquarters, namely the headquarters machinery, the directorates, the medical units, and the faculties and higher institutes.

The bulletin is made up of two parts. The first presents statistics on the staff and employees of the different administrations and offices distributed according to age group and qualifications.

This part concludes with a table showing the development in the budget of the general headquarters for girls education throughout the past 14 years.

Part 2 includes statistics on the faculties and institutes of higher girls education, namely the Teachers Training Institute and the Higher Institute for Social Service in Riyadh.

It starts with a general table indicating the development in the number of girl students, the teaching staff and the administrative and technical staff since the establishment of these institutes.

There is also a set of tables dealing with the teaching staff in each institute, according to type of work, nationality and academic qualifications.

Finally, this part concludes with a table indicating the development of the budget allocated for higher education since the school year 1972/1973 and up to the school year 1978/1979. It specifies the amount of increase in this budget.

EDUCATIONAL SUPERVISION

Jordan

87. Al-Khatib, Rouah, "Sources of the Work Authority of the Educational Supervisor", (Masader Soltat 'Amal Al-Moushref Al-Tarbawi), "Risalat Al-Mou'allim", (Teacher's Message), Jordan, 21st year, Issue No. 4,(October-December 1978), pp. 10-15.

The writer started by discussing the obscurity of the job of educational supervision and the disagreement to specify the tasks of the educational supervisor, reviewing in this respect some of the definitions reflecting this difference and contrast.

He then mentioned the independant, the intermediary and the corresponding variables of educational supervision as well as the importance of school organization.

This was followed by a review of the sources of power derived by the educational supervisor in his dealings with teachers, referring to the traditional authority, the power depending on his own inspiring personality and the legal authority.

Finally, the writer described the bases of the authority of educational supervision, and described them in five definitions, namely the authority based on renumeration, on compulsion, on law, on the charm of the personality and finally on experience.

EDUCATIONAL SYLLABUSES

Development - Arab Countries

88. Roufa'eel, Salib, "The Economics of Programs to Reform Educational Syllabuses", (Eqtesadiyaat Baramij Eslah Al-Manahij Al-Ta'leemiyah), "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Gadeedah", (New Education), 6th year, Issue No. 16, (December 1978), pp. 37-46.

The introduction deals with the importance of developing the educational system and the role of such a development in reforming the educational syllabuses.

It also explains the economic role of this reform and sheds light on the role played by studies in the economic cost of reform programs.

The article then explains the time factor in studying the economic benefit and its impact on developing the teaching authority and the educational structure, and the introduction of modern techniques such as audio-visual aids.

The article also discusses the issue of selecting the unit for calculating the cost, mentioning here the role of the pupil and the teaching staff in such cost.

The various sources of finance used against the different elements of cost are explained.

Finally, the article defines the elements that affect estimating the cost of programs of reform in medium and long terms.

EDUCATIONAL SYMPOSIUMS

The Subject of Technology - Arab Countries

89. Symposium of the Leaders of Educational Technologies in the Arab Countries, Kuwait 18-23 November 1978, "Works and Recommendations of the Symposium", "Technologiah Al-Ta'leem" magazine, (Educational Technology), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 2, Center of Educational Technology, (December 1978), pp. 51-58.

After presenting the purpose of the symposium, the article enumerated the Countries, authorities and individuals who participated in its work. Then it presented the final report and reviewed the recommendations in the field of employment and training. They dealt with the following:

The importance of considering educational technologies as an integral part of the teaching and learning process, the necessity of paying due care to studies, researches and training programs in the field of educational aids, production of educational aids and supporting the already existing units, promoting all the means that lead to a better utilization of educational films and coordinating work by the Arab Countries in the field of producing these films.

The article also reviewed general recommendations, indicating the role of the Arab Center for Educational Technologies and the Arab Ministries of Education in the field of producing and promoting the use of educational technologies.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

Jordan

90. Garadat, Ezzat, "Towards a School Plan for the Year Round", (Nahwa Khettah Dirasiyah 'Ala Madar 'Aamm Kamel), "Risalat Al-Mou'allin", (Teacher's Message), Jordan, 21st year, Issue No. 3, (July-September 1978), pp. 6-11.

At first, the writer explained his idea of a full school-year, then he reviewed the opinions and concepts which encouraged experiments to find out the efficiency of educational programs on the basis of using the system of the full school-year.

The common patterns of this system and its plans were also discussed. Here the writer indicated the efficiency and status of the summer courses. Then he spoke of the system of laying down a traditional one-year plan, a plan of two semesters, a plan with four terms, a plan with a summer course and, finally, a plan of eleven school months.

The economic viability, the quality of educational services, and the relation between school and society in all these plans were also discussed.

The writer then explained in detail the steps to effect a shift from one plan to the other, indicating the merits of each plan separately.

Lebanon

91. Bashour, Mounir, "The Structure of the Educational System in Lebanon", (Benyat Al-Nizam Al-Tarbawi Fi Libnan), Beirut, the Educational Center for Researches and Development, 1978, 330 pages.

This study deals with the educational system's structure in Lebanon and factors that interact within it to make it a limited system in the outer and in the functional structures. The study is made up of seven chapters.

The first gives a historical synopsis of education in Lebanon and its development while the second explains the educational targets and the role of the Ministry of Education and educational institutions in realizing them.

Chapter 3 reviews the syllabuses, indicating their new developments. Chapters 4 and 5 consider the school books, how they are prepared and published, methods of teaching, audio-visual aids, laboratories, and other activities relevant to the various subjects.

In this respect, the study shows how these activities promote the educational process itself.

Chapter 6 is devoted to the issue of examinations and asserts the necessity of developing them to keep pace with modern educational trends.

Finally, chapter 7 discusses educational researches conducted by the Ministry of Education in Lebanon with the aim of developing education. The book ends with a bibliography of references consulted by the author in preparing his study.

The Comprehensive School - Arab Countries

92. Abdul-Mou'ti, Youssef, "A Trip to the Comprehensive School", (Rihlah Ila Al-Madrasa Al-Shamilah), Al-Manama, Dar Al-Bouhouth Al-'Ilmiyah, (Scientific Research Publishing House), 1978, 14 pages.

The author began the study with an introduction showing the importance of technical and vocational education to Arab Countries. He presented the main problems secondary education is suffering from in the Arab Countries. He talked about the present technical and vocational education in England, U.S.A., Sweden and U.S.S.R.

The writer then viewed the development of technical and vocational education in secondary schools in the Arab Countries. He showed the great need for comprehensive education and the vital need of linking education with production plans and with the labor force of the country.

The writer then surveyed the comprehensive secondary school in England and Sweden showing the difference in the scholastic syllabus and school system in each country.

The writer then compared between technical and vocational education, traditional education and the comprehensive schools.

The writer concluded with a presentation of the aims and methods which should be observed in the establishment of a comprehensive school in the Arab Countries.

The Comprehensive School - Saudi Arabia

93. Saudi Arabia, The Ministry of Education, Secondary Education, "Guide to the Comprehensive Secondary School", (Daleel Al-Madrasah Al-Thanawiyyah Al-Shamilah), the General Administration for Secondary Education, 1978, 26 pages (stencils).

The study is made up of three chapters. The first deals with the objectives of the secondary stage in general and the educational policy of Saudi Arabia.

Then chapter 2 discusses the sections of study at the school namely, the section of religion, human relations, languages and social sciences, natural sciences and mathematics, education, commerce, agriculture and industry.

In this chapter too the writer mentions the system of study and the objectives and the syllabuses of each one of these sections.

In chapter 3, the writer reviews the general structure of this school, the term of study in it, its requirements, the terms of transfer from one section to another and from one division to another.

Finally, the article deals with the students' absence, the school delay and rules of examination and assessment.

Islamic Era -
Arab Countries

94. Abboud, Abdul-Ghani, "The School System in Islam", (Nizam Al-Madrasah Fil-Islam), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 30, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, December 1978, pp. 66-68.

At first, the writer dealt with the different educational institutions in Islam. Then he moved on to discuss the appearance of schools in Islam, the causes for such an appearance, and the development of the school system. In this respect he gave the opinions of scholars in this development.

Then the writer presented the system of administration, the finances and syllabuses in an Islamic school.

Finally, he defined the nature of an Islamic school.

The writer appended to his article a list of the publications he used in preparing it.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

Achievements -
The Sudan

95. The Sudan, The Ministry of Education, "The Achievements of the General Directorate for Technical Training and Orientation", (Monjazat Al-Edara Al-'Aamma Lil-Tadreeb Wal-Tawjeeh Al-Fanni), Khartoum, Directorate of Technical Orientation, 1978, 20 pages.

This document presents the objectives of technical guidance in the Sudan and means of applying them. It also deals with the tasks of the technical instructor in the educational directorate.

The document then reviews the stand of technical guidance in the governorates, indicating the number of instructors in each of the three stages of education and steps adopted to meet the deficiency in their number.

The document then presents the plan of work of a technical instructor, the forms he uses, and the field visits he makes.

It also deals with the training courses prepared by the Ministry of Education for instructors and how they are organized.

Finally, the document gives some statistics on the number of these courses, those participating in them, objectives and program of each course.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

Arab Countries

96. Morsi, Mohammed Mounir, "The Problem of Illiteracy in the Arab Countries", (Moushkilat Al-Ummiyyah Fil-Bilaad Al-'Arabiyah), "Adult Education and Literacy, Their Psychological and Educational Basis", (Ta'leem Al-Kibar Wa-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah, Ososihi Al-Nafseyah Wal-Tarbawiyah), Cairo, "'Alam Al-Kutub Publishing House", 1978, pp. 17-29.

After indicating the reasons for paying due care to eradicating illiteracy and the outlook of modern societies to an illiterate person, the article indicates modern trends in economic development and how it depends on an individual's ability to deal with a machine, stand up to his responsibilities and have a sense of duty.

The writer then assesses the efforts exerted in the field of literacy comparing them to the volume of the problem in the Arab Countries. Here he gives the reasons preventing the achievement of the desired objectives in this field.

The writer further speaks of the unawareness of the seriousness of the problem, deficiency in funds, separation of literacy projects from development plans and deficiency in literacy organizations and machinery.

The writer also mentions the deficiency in legislations pertaining to literacy and the ever increasing volume of illiteracy due to schools' unacceptance of those in the compulsory stage, unsuitability of books and subjects and irregularity of attendance.

Finally, the writer mentions disregard to the stage of follow up and weakness in training teachers. He also deals with the experience of eradicating illiteracy through television and gives a prospecting outlook in this field.

Iraq

97. "The Comprehensive National Campaign for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Iraq", (Al-Hamlah Al-Wataniyah Al-Shamilah Li-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Bil-Iraq), "Ta'leem Al-Jamaheer", (Mass Education), 15th year, Issue No. 13, The Arab Organization for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Iraq, (September 1978), pp. 180-182.

The writer began with an explanation of the goals of the comprehensive national campaign for the eradication of illiteracy.

He specified the reasons which led to the meeting of the Higher Council of Experts for the National Campaign for the Eradication of Illiteracy with the experts of the Arab Organization for the Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education.

He surveyed the working paper which the conferees discussed and talked about mass-media plan pointers, training, activities of the general directorate for technical affairs, and the evaluation of the books. The writer than explained the trends appearing during the discussion of the working paper and showed the importance of the obliteration of illiteracy, the importance of the follow-up, emphasis on the social role of the adult education teacher, and showed the importance of making use of educational technology and its present institutions.

The author ended with a list of those who attended the meeting.

98. We Meet with Officials Responsible for Literacy and with Citizens in the Province of Naqaf, "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, (Iraq), Issue No. 3466, (29th December 1978).

This article primarily deals with the opinion of officials in the literacy directorate of the province in the development plan for literacy, and the attitude of this province inhabitants vis-a-vis this plan and the reasons for such an attitude. The article also presents statistics on the number of literacy centers, those studying in them, and the significance of such figures.

The article then proceeds to deal with training, and preparing new cadres necessary for eradicating illiteracy, giving in this respect some statistics on the number of men and women teachers training institutes, the number of those joining them, and the number of graduates. Here, the article shows how far this number is sufficient, and reviews means of preparing such cadres.

This is followed by a discussion of means for informing about literacy affairs and its plan at the level of the republic and means of implementing this plan.

In this connection, the article deals with educational supervision and its role in eradicating illiteracy, showing the number of supervisors in the province, their role in the process, and the necessary qualifications of a successful supervisor.

Finally, the article presents the opinion of the public in the process of literacy in Iraq.

Adult Education - Arab Countries

99. Eissa, Samiha, "Small Stations on the Path of Literacy and Adult Education", (Mehataat Saghira 'Ala Tariq Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Wa-Ta'leem Al-Kibar), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), (Qatar), 7th year, Issue No. 30, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, December 1979, pp. 38-40.

To show how illiteracy obstructs the bases on which the philosophy of education, culture and sciences in the Arab World is founded, the article first enumerated these bases. This was followed by a review of some of the facts related illiteracy in the Arab World and the plans for promoting literacy and adult education.

The article then gave a true image of this problem in the Arab World, its statistical, legislative, administrative and planning aspects. This was followed by a discussion of the funds allocated for eradicating illiteracy and for adult education, the plans and means, and the pros and cons of study.

The article also dealt with means of reform, particularly emphasizing the importance of co-ordination between the different authorities concerned with eradicating illiteracy, the objectives of such co-ordination and means of applying it in the field of planning, statistics and administration.

In this respect, the article presented several suggestions regarding the establishment of a central national councils for the eradication of illiteracy and for adult education, in the governorates and provinces, the establishment of a full-time leading authority as well as the setting up of literacy and adult education offices in the different ministries and authorities.

The writer also presented his proposal regarding the setting up of a fund to finance literacy operations.

Finally, he defined the fundamental principles necessary for the implementation of such proposals.

Assessment - Organization -
Arab Countries

109. Morsi, Mohamed Mounir, "An Analytic Assessment Study for the Patterns of Administrative and Financial Organization of the Literacy Programs on the Arab Countries", (Dirasa Tahleeliyah Taqweemiyah Li-Anmat Al-Tanzeem Al-Idari Wal-Mali Li-Baramij Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Fil-Bilad Al-'Arabiyah), "Adult Education and Eradication of Illiteracy, Their Psychological and Educational Basis", (Ta'leem Al-Kebar Wa-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah, Ososihi Al-Nafsiyah Wal-Tarbawiyah), Cairo, 'Alam Al-Kutub, 1978, pp. 81-93.

In the introduction, the writer spoke of the practical basis for administrative organizations in the field of literacy. Then, he dealt with the heirarchial structure and the different levels of these organizations.

In this respect, the writer spoke of adaptation, of achieving the goals and integration, and then of qualifications which these organizations should fulfill.

As regards the present status of the administrative organizations for literacy in the Arab Countries, the writer reviewed the philosophy governing the work in the organizations and machinery of literacy.

Then he asserted the importance of having clear objectives for eradicating illiteracy, or of having an agreement between the Arab Countries regarding it.

Again the writer confirmed the necessity of having the organizations responsible for literacy depend on coordinated and integrated principles.

Finally, the writer presented means for supporting and organizing the machinery of eradicating illiteracy in the Arab Countries and dealt with the financial set up and the sources of financing these organizations. Then he presented some recommendations and proposals for the future of these organizations.

Campaigns -
Iraq

101. Shawkat, Khaled Shoukry, "The Role of Vocational and Popular Organizations in the Comprehensive National for Compulsory Literacy", (Dawr Al-Mounazamaat Al-Mehaniyah Wal-Sha'biyah Fil-Hamla Al-Wataniyah Al-Shamilah Li-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah Al-Elzami), "Al-Mou'allim Al-Jadeed" magazine, (New Teacher), Iraq, 40th year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 11-28.

At the outset, the writer defined the legal framework for eradicating illiteracy according to the principles and instructions of the comprehensive national campaign for compulsory literacy in Iraq and Literacy Law No. 92 for 1978.

The writer then reviewed the stages of this experiment prior to the enacting of this law, indicating the role of official organizations and authorities in informing the masses. He also indicated the methods used with the illiterate, and the revolutionary formulas used in the execution of this campaign.

The writer further discussed the role of the National Student Union of Iraq, the General Union for Labour Trade Unions, the General Union for Peasant Associations and the General Union for Women of Iraq in this campaign. He also spoke of the information teams that were set up and the incentives and grants which helped encourage and promote this experiment.

At the end, the writer analyzed the statistical data which indicated the number of literacy centers affiliated to the Teachers Syndicate.

Organization - The Sudan

102. El-Tigani, Mohamed El-Toom, "The Role of Political Organization in Leading a Literacy Campaign", (Door Al-Tanzeem Al-Seyasi Fi Qeyadat Harakat Mahw Al-Ummiyyah), "Ara'" magazine, (Opinions), Sers El-Layyan, 8th year, Issues No. 3-4, 1978, pp. 133-143.

At the outset, the writer indicated the importance of initiating a popular voluntary movement to eradicate illiteracy in the Sudan, determining in this respect the tasks of the Secretariat General of the Sudanese Socialist Union and mentioning the basis of a literacy campaign.

Then the writer compared the allocations of the budget and the potentialities provided for general education and literacy.

The writer also mentioned some pioneer experiences of political organization in the field of eradicating illiteracy in countries the circumstances of which are similar to those of the Sudan such as China, Tanzania and Somalia.

In this respect, the article indicated the success achieved by their parties and their political organizations in the field of literacy.

The efficiency of the political organization in the field of literacy, the obstacles it encounters, and how it overcomes them were also covered by the article. This was followed by a discussion of the field activities of the organization and an indication of the role of the executive authority in contributing to the laying down of plans, preparing programs and playing the basic essential role in determining the syllabuses, the education systems and writing books.

Researches - Iraq

103. El-Salehi, Nagdat Kassim, "Towards Planning to Plan Programming Researches in the Field of Literacy", (Nahwa Takhteet Li-Barmajat Al-Behouth Fi Majal Mahw Al-Ummiyyah), "Al-Mou'allim Al-Jadeed" magazine, (New Teacher), 4th year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 132-136.

At first, the writer enumerates the authorities that may participate in the researches of literacy within the framework of the plan for programming the studies and researches for the national comprehensive campaign for compulsory literacy in Iraq, after enacting law No. 92 for 1978.

The writer also referred to the socio-economic prospectives of this campaign and the objectives of eradicating illiteracy.

Then he speaks of the role of universities in Iraq in this field and how they organize their scientific efforts to serve the objectives of this campaign.

The writer also mentions the role of students in post-graduate courses of education and psychology, in collaboration with the Supreme Council for Literacy, and how they direct their researches and studies to serve this campaign and to attain their academic goals as well.

The writer further deals with the role of research and study sections in the Ministries of Planning, Education, Higher Education, Scientific Research in eradicating illiteracy and how their work may be coordinated.

Finally, he presents a plan for researches, dealing in this respect with organizational programming and procedural programming in the field of planning. Then he speaks of the syllabuses, assessment and follow-up.

Syllabuses - Iraq

104. Al-Shalabi, Ibrahim Mahdi, "Preparing Developed Literacy Syllabuses", (Bena' Manahej Moutatawera Li-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah), "Al-Mou'allim Al-Jadeed" magazine, (New Teacher), Iraq, 40th year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 69-77.

This article deals with the basis of preparing literacy syllabuses with the aim of promoting the socio-economic life in Iraq.

Thus the writer deals with the present status of socio-economic development in Iraq and forecasts its future prospectives, indicating how illiteracy obstructs such a development and how it may be combated.

Then the writer speaks of the principles that should be taken into consideration on preparing syllabuses. They covered the following three areas: principles regarding those being taught, principles related to society and principles related to the nature of the subject taught.

After dealing with each of these principles separately, the writer defines the characteristics of literacy syllabuses and asserts the importance of the teaching method, the subjects included in the school books and how far they follow the scientific methods as well as the ideological, national, moral and patriotic directives they should include. In this respect too, the writer gives some examples.

Women -
Iraq

105. Al-Hamadani, Farqad, "Interview with the Official Responsible for Women Literacy in Iraq", (Hewar Ma'a Al-Mas'oulah 'An Al-Ummiyyah Al-Nesaweyah Fil-Iraq), "Al-Rayed" magazine, Kuwait, 8th year, Issue No. 395, (21st December 1978), pp. 19-21.

After considering the literacy project in Iraq and the importance of its role in Iraq and the Arab World, the article mentioned the ages to which such a project applies, and the punishment enforced on those who are committed to implement it but do not do so.

Then the article presented the achievements of the project in the field of eradicating women illiteracy. This was followed by a presentation of an interview accorded by the lady in charge of eradicating women illiteracy in Iraq to a foreign magazine.

In this interview, the importance of eradicating illiteracy and how it affects individuals and groups was also asserted. The interview also covered the stand of the General Feminist Union of Iraq

regarding this subject, and the development in the efforts exerted by the Union to ensure its success.

In this respect, the interview referred to the efforts of the Feminist Union to establish kindergartens. Then it mentioned the punishment enforced on women who fail to join the literacy centers. Then it dealt with the productivity of the educated woman, and the influence which eradicating illiteracy had on promoting the comprehensive development plan.

Finally, the interview mentioned the role of the Union in expanding its efforts to cover the whole country.

EXAMINATIONS

Problems - Syria

106. Michael, Amatanius, "Spotlights on the Problems of Examinations", (Adwa' 'Ala Moushkilat Al-Emtehanat), "Al-Mou'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 8, the Ministry of Education, Damascus, (August 1978), pp. 578-583.

The introduction shed light on the role of examinations in assessing the educational process. Then the article discussed the relation between development and modernization of education and examinations.

Here the writer indicated the development of the examination system in Syria compared to that in other Arab Countries.

In this respect, the writer also considered the assessment systems adopted by the state in the primary stage of education. The writer further discussed the system based on the student's years work, that based on the results of traditional examinations, and the third system which uses both systems together.

The system of examination in the preparatory and secondary stages was also discussed. The writer reviewed here some of the trends applied by some countries and how Syria followed the modern assessment methods in these two stages.

He also showed how the examination system in the teacher's training institutes are based on oral and practical tests.

Finally, the article concluded with a review of some of the defects of traditional examinations and how these defects may be overcome. This was followed by a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the writer in preparing his article.

FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

Palestine

107. Nagah National University in Nablus in the Occupied West Bank, "Magazine of Social Sciences", Kuwait, 6th year, Issue No. 2, (July 1978), pp. 166-170.

The article started by giving a synopsis on establishing this university. It reviewed its developments from 1918 up to 1977.

Then it enumerated the names of the board of trustees of the University and determined the faculties affiliated thereto. It specified the certificates that these faculties give and the specializations they include.

This was followed by an explanation of the terms of admission in each faculty and the number of students actually admitted in each for the school year 1977/1978.

The article also mentioned the staff at the university, indicating the number of administrative employees and professors.

It reviewed the fields of specialization of the university's scholarships abroad to obtain masters and doctors degrees.

Then it concluded by referring to the university facilities, concentrating on the library, the laboratories, the courts and the lecture halls.

Cooperation - Arab Countries

108. El-Gazzar, Mohamed Mohamed, "Scope of Cooperation Between the Faculties of Commerce, Economics and Political Sciences", (Majalat Al-Ta'awon Bein Kuliat Al-Tijarah Wal-Eqtisad Wal-'Oloum Al-Seyaseyah), prepared by Mohamed Mohamed El-Gazzar, and Mahmoud Shawki Attallah, "Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities", Issue No. 144, (September 1978), pp. 67-69.

The introduction gives the background of cooperation through cultural agreements concluded among Arab Universities. The article then discusses means of promoting the traditional fields of cooperation between faculties, using modernized systems.

Here, the article concentrates on the importance of encouraging conferences and seminars, opening the gates for visiting professors, attaining an integration among Arab Universities, and exchanging publications among them.

Then the writer deals with future cooperation among Arab faculties of commerce and economics, showing the importance of establishing centers for information and researches, encouraging joint writings among professors of the different Arab faculties of commerce, setting up faculties for higher studies, promoting joint supervision over theses, increasing the exchange of tutors and assistant professors, and finally issuing a guide for the theses of the Arab faculties of commerce and economics.

Faculty of Administration and Economics - Basra University - Iraq

109. Abdul-Latif, Tareq Abdul-Ghani, "The Productive Efficiency of the Faculty of Administration and Economics at Basra University", (Al-Kafa'a Al-Entajeyah Li-Kuliat Al-Edara Wal-Eqtisad Bi-Jami'at Al-Basra), prepared by Tareq Abdul-Ghani Abdul-Latif et al., "Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities", Issue No. 144, (September 1978), pp. 24-47.

The introduction of the study affirmed the importance of assessing the works of universities, and indicated the role of Basra University on the national and Arab levels in this respect.

The researchers defined the scope, limits, objective and method of the study. They then presented some statistical data regarding the number of students at the faculty during the school years 1971/1972 and up to 1975/1976, showing the development in the ratio of girl to boy students and the increase of the total number

These statistical figures also included data on the increase of the number of students in the first year who were newly admitted in the faculty, the share of this faculty in the newly admitted students compared to the share of other faculties and the development of the faculty facilities.

The study then dealt with the quality of study at this faculty, referring to the basic features related to the activities of the teaching staff, which may be used as indicators reflecting the productive efficiency of the faculty.

The study also reviewed some of the activities of the faculty in the field of public lectures (seminars, scientific conferences and researches).

This was followed by a brief review of the most important results obtained by students.

Finally, the researchers presented their recommendations regarding the importance of ensuring a balance between the number of students admitted in the faculty, and the available material and human facilities.

The recommendations also called for providing a suitable atmosphere for the professors.

Faculty of Education -
Arab Countries

110. Farid, Ali Mahmoud, "The Role of the Teachers Training Institutes in the Arab World in Developing Higher Education", (Makanat Kulliyat Al-Tarbeya Bil-Watan Al-'Arabi Fi Tatweer Al-Ta'leem Al-'Ali), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, (September 1978), pp. 91-92.

This article reviews the role of teachers training institutes in preparing teachers and researchers who are to become in charge of education.

It then presents the principles and basic advantages of higher education. The article further considers some of the problems of higher education such as the large number of students in Arab universities and higher institutes, the modern scientific revival and its requirements of mobilizing the teaching staff, and the great deficiency in laboratories and equipment in scientific faculties.

The writer then refers to the role of the teachers training institutes in solving these problems. He also mentions the means of developing higher education in the Arab World. He further asserts the importance of training educational leaders, developing syllabuses and applying developed educational, scientific and technical methods.

Finally, the article presents some of the trends that promote a better type of education.

Information - Seminars -
Arab Countries

111. The First Scientific Information Seminar for the Deans and Directors of the Arab Faculties and Colleges of Information, Cairo, (Work and Recommendations of the Seminar), "Kuwait" magazine, Issue No. 34, (1st September 1973), pp. 56-58.

After indicating the role of the seminar in laying down a plan to unify the syllabuses in the Arab faculties of information so as to ensure their integration and maintain coordination between them, the article presented the recommendations which covered the following fields: considering practical applications as a basic subject of studies in the information faculties and colleges, paying due care to the subject of translation, teaching subjects related to the methods of conducting statistical and information studies and researches, planning information programs in these colleges and faculties, promoting cooperation between the Arab League, UNESCO, and the Arab Center for Information Studies in the field of planning for opening colleges, centers and departments as well as faculties of information in the Arab World, coordinating the work of training centers and universities that teach information, providing laboratories and issuing special journals at these colleges as means of practical applications, authorizing the Arab Center for Information Studies to compile and document data related to the information institutes, providing the cadres necessary for teaching and preparing teachers before establishing information institutes, exchanging professors, teachers' researches and books among the Arab information institutes, encouraging writing and translation in the field of information, establishing units for information documentation, setting up a permanent committee for information terminology, compiling the information terminology of the Arab World and paying due care to labour information.

This was followed by the presentation of a plan approved by the seminar to unify the syllabuses in the Arab information institutes.

Islamic Studies -
Arab Countries

112. Al-Baqer, Kamel, "University Education and Islamic Studies in the Arab World", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Jame'i Wal-Dirasat Al-Islameyah Fil-Watan Al-'Arabi), "Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities", Issue No. 144, (September 1978), Cairo, pp. 3-5.

At the outset, the writer explained the concept of a university from the Arab point of view. He then defined this concept from the Islamic point of view and determined what is meant by Islamic studies, showing the difference between it and Islamic sciences.

He also spoke of the creed, theology and jurisprudence as bases of Islamic sciences. Here the writer reviewed the basis for reconsidering the syllabuses of jurisprudence so that it may be presented in such a way rendering it easily understandable by the educated who are not necessarily scholars or researchers.

The writer proceeded to explain the philosophy of teaching Islamic sciences. He then indicated the sections of Islamic studies at the Islamic University of Um Dorman and the purpose of the subjects taught in each of the ten sections, namely Orientation and Islamic Education, Personal Status, Islamic Thought and Cause, Legislation and Law, Economics and Political Sciences, Administrative Sciences, Sociological and Philosophical Studies, Islamic History and Civilization and Information and Journalism.

The article concluded with a review of some of the ideas and recommendations which help develop Islamic studies and make them more effective.

Guides -
Saudi Arabia

113. Riyadh, The Islamic University of Imam Mohamed Ben Saud, "Guide to the Islamic University of Imam Mohamed Ben Saud", Riyadh, 1398 Hegira, 1978 AD, 94 pages.

This guide starts with a historical background on the establishment of the university, the Supreme Council of the University, its staff and its administrative structure.

This is followed by a review of the system of study in the Faculties of Islamic Shari'a, Arabic Language, Theology and Social Sciences, the Faculties of Islamic Shari'a and Arabic Language in Abha, the Faculties of Islamic Shari'a (Jurisprudence) and Arabic Language in Qaseim, the Higher Institute for Judiciary and the Higher Institute for Islamic Call.

The guide then indicates the objectives of higher studies at the university, terms for admission therein, and the study at the Faculty of Islamic Shari'a, the Faculty of Arabic Language, the Faculty of Social Sciences, and the Faculty of Theology.

Here the writer reviews reasons for inviting visiting professors, and the terms of seconding.

He also mentions the medical services offered by the university to its students, and refers to the activities of the university in the field of conferences.

The guide concludes by discussing university buildings, its future projects and the system of study at the scientific institutes.

Problems -
Kuwait

114. Harez, Kamel, "Interview with the Head of the University of Kuwait", (Hadeeth Ma'a Moudeer Jame'at Al-Kuwait), "Kuwait" magazine, Issue No. 338, (July 1st, 1978), pp. 4-5.

After reviewing the developments of the University of Kuwait since its establishment in 1966, the article presented the opinion of the president of the university regarding the problem of admitting students in the university, the various trends in this field and the effect of applying each on both the students themselves and on the development projects.

Then it presented the opinion of the university president regarding the plan of university relative to higher studies.

The university president also expressed his opinion regarding the causes for the unemployment of university graduates, and explained the measures adopted by the university to limit this problem.

The President of the University of Kuwait also gave the reasons for students' preference of theoretical studies at the university and mentioned the steps followed by the Union of Arab Universities to coordinate the work of Arab universities.

He also referred to the role played by the University of Kuwait in having bilateral and multilateral relations both with the universities of Arab Countries and foreign universities.

The article concluded by evaluating the achievements of the University of Kuwait since its establishment.

The Staff -
Arab Countries

115. Mahmoud, Hafez, "A Message to the Arab Graduates of Universities", (Risalah Ela Al-Jame'iyyeen Al-'Arab), "Al-Gumhouriyah", Cairo, 26th year, Issue No. 9111, (December 7, 1978), p. 9.

First the writer gave a brief historical synopsis of the Egyptian University opened in 1908. Then he reviewed its development, showing the differences between higher schools and university.

The writer enumerated the conferences that have affected Arab universities in the Arab World since World War II and up to the present. The studies, researches and subjects discussed at the conference of Arab university graduates were also presented. The writer also asserted the importance of considering means that lead to tie university education to production.

In conclusion, the article determined the importance of discussing this problem and how it affects the progress of Arab Countries at present and in future.

Teachers Training College -
Administration and Sciences - Guides -
Arab Countries

116. Al-Masqati, Aneesa, "Guide to Universities for the Colleges of Education, Literature and Science in the Arab Countries", Manama, Directorate of Documentation and Researches, Department of Educational Planning, the Ministry of Education, 1978, 64 pages.

This guide is made up of 3 parts, each comprising six chapters. Each part talks about the Faculty of Education, Arts and Sciences in each of Jordan University, Baghdad University, United Arab Emirates University, Damascus University, Riyadh University, Ain Shams University (Egypt), Qatar University and Kuwait University.

Each part deals with the objectives of each faculty, its sections, its system and plan of study, its system of examination and terms for admission therein.

At the end there is a list of foreign and Arabic references on which the researcher depended in preparing his study.

Universities - Staff - Assessment - Jordan

117. Hafawatah, Sami, "Assessment of the Performance of the Member of Staff in the University of Jordan", (Taqyeem Ada' 'Udw Hay'at Al-Tadrees Bil-Jami'ah Al-Urduneyah), "Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities", Issue No.14, (September 1978), pp. 48-56.

After defining the impact of social, economic and political changes on universities at present, the writer reviewed previous studies related to the efficiency of staff in the American Universities and in Jordan.

Then the writer defined the objectives of this study, the methods and practical measures used in conducting it.

The writer further reviewed the results of the study, referring here to the standard of proficiency of the staff of the University of Jordan.

Here, he discussed the most important elements in assessing the staff, mentioning the element of research, systematic assessment of students, and the content of subjects they study.

Finally, the writer presented his proposals for researches which he believes should be conducted, and listed the foreign and Arabic reference books which he used.

University Education - Syllabuses -
Qatar

118. Qatar Has Applied Most Flexible Syllabuses, and Has Adopted the System of Study by Subjects, "Enriching the Society with New Types of Creative Skills and New Ideas", (Ethra' Al-Mujtama' Bi-Alwan Jadeedah Min Al-Maharat Al-Khallaqa Wal-Fikr Al-Mubdc'), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 28, (August 1978), pp. 22-23.

This article presents an interview with the President of Assiut University in Egypt in which he explains the present study systems in the world such as the system of full school-year, terms, stages and subjects, as well as subdivisions of these systems which are in some ways similar to the basic systems but different in others. Here the article mentions the differences among the countries in selecting the educational system that suits each.

Then the writer presents the opinion of the Assiut University President in the system of university education in Qatar which adopts the study system by subjects or approved hours. The writer explains the president's opinion in the pros and cons of this system. Then the article presents his opinion in education through correspondance, methods that lead to its success and its requirements.

In this respect, the writer quotes the president as asserting the importance of ensuring work for university graduate, and gives the stand of Qatar vis-a-vis this issue.

Finally, the writer mentions the opinion of the rector concerning the studies that should receive due care from the universities.

A University for Science and Technology -
Arab Countries

119. Al-Far, Darwish Mostafa, "Towards an Arab University for Science and Technology", (Nahw Jame'a 'Arabeya Lil-'Oloum Wal-Technologia), "Doha" magazine, 3rd year, Issue No. 34, (October 1978), p. 105.

At the outset, the writer indicated the civilizational role played by Cairo University and its role in establishing universities in the Arab World.

He asserted the importance of allocating part of the oil funds to establish a scientific technological university, presenting the method that should be applied in establishing such a university and in selecting its staff.

The writer then defined the points that should be taken into consideration on planning the laboratories of such a university and reviewed the qualifications that should be fulfilled by students wishing to join it.

The article concluded with suggesting methods to provide the funds necessary for the establishment of this university.

FUNCTIONAL TRAINING

Arab Countries

120. El-Melhem, Ismail, "Functional Education Between Responding to the Needs of a Child and the Requirements of the Society", (Al-Tarbiyah Al-Wazifeyah Bein Al-Estegabah Li-Hajat Al-Tifl Wa-Mutatalabat Al-Mujtama'), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 8, The Ministry of Education, Damascus, (August 1978), pp. 584-594.

In the introduction, the writer reviewed the old and the modern outlook to a child. Then he indicated the influence which a child's reaction to society has on his growth and asserted the importance of having a strong link between the society and education.

The writer also spoke of the academic and functional education and difference between them as well as relation between functional education and the needs and inclinations of a child and his reaction to them.

Then he mentioned the bases of functional education and how it is promoted and succeeds through practice, experience and interaction between environment and individual, and how far it satisfies the needs of society.

The relation between functional education and scientific and technological development and the relation of all these factors to development were discussed. The writer concluded by explaining the stand of functional education vis-a-vis teaching methods and examinations.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION

Somalia

121. Abdullah, Abdul-Qader Sheikh, "History of Education in Somalia", (Tareekh Al-Tarbiyah Fil-Somal), Abdul-Qader Sheikh Abdullah et al., Mogadishu, Ministry of Education, 1978, 15 pages.

The document contains four chapters.

In the first chapter, the writer underlined the goals and divisions of irregular education in Somalia, showing the factors which led to its flourishing and, consequently, its effect on the social life there, in addition, to giving a survey of the major educational centers in Somalia.

In the second chapter, the writer spoke about education during the colonization period, and education during the mandate period.

In chapter 3, the author reviewed education in governmental and private schools after independence (1960-1969), then talked about the syllabuses which Somalia had inherited from imperialism, and about higher education and scholarships.

In chapter 4, the writer presented a picture of what education was during the revolutionary period with a special emphasis on the syllabuses, teachers, students, compulsory education, university education, and on educational activities in general.

ISLAMIC EDUCATION

Arab Countries

122. Al-Nezami, Mohamed, "Educating Youth Through Islam", (Tarbiyat Al-Shabab Bil-Islam), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 30, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, December 1978, pp. 69-71.

After defining youth and indicating their importance in the development of countries, the article asserted the importance of bringing them up according to sound religious principles.

In this respect, the article indicated the effect of informative education without religious education on them.

The writer then moved on to review the stand of Islam vis-a-vis the education of youth presenting here the position of Islam regarding spiritual physical and social education and giving evidence with religious sayings.

The writer also affirmed the importance of unifying the efforts of the family and the school in the field of youth education, pointing out the duties of each.

Finally, the writer defined the duties of the state in supporting sound Islamic education.

Qatar

123. Al-Alfi, Mohamed Fayez Selim, "Education from the Point of View of Islam", (Al-Tarbiyah Min Wighat Nazar Al-Islam), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 28, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, August 1978, p. 67.

After indicating the approach of the west to education and its particular interest in its spiritual and material aspects, and its lack of interest in the individual, the writer spoke of Islam's position regarding the individual and the group.

Here, the writer compared the point of view of Islam to that of the west proving that reform has to pay due care to both the spiritual and material aspects. He cited some verses of the Koran and the Sayings of the Prophet as an evidence.

Finally, the article pointed out the impact of the western point of view of education on Islamic education at present.

Concepts -
Arab Countries

124. Morsi, Mohamed Mounir, "The Comprehensive Civil Concept of Islamic Education", (Al-Mafhoum Al-Hadari Al-Shamel Lil-Tarbiyah Al-Islamiyah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 30, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, December 1978, pp. 46-47.

At first, the article dealt with the impact of Islam on education, indicating the core of Islamic Education and its causes.

This was followed by a review of the bases of the comprehensive cultural concept of Islamic education, referring to Islamic education as an integrated one, and explaining the meaning of the word "integrated" and means for such integration.

Then the writer spoke of Islamic education as a parallel education, and explained its stance regarding practical behavioral education, the education of the individual and the community and the disciplining of man's conscious and the ennobling of his instincts.

Finally, the article showed how Islamic education tends to direct man towards goodness and discussed permanent and international education.

Nutrition - Arab Countries

125. Al-Qadi, Ali, "Islam and Nutrition Education", (Al-Islam Wal-Tarbiyah Al-Gheza'iyah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 30, The National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, December, 1978, pp. 62-63.

In approaching his subject, the writer explained what is meant by nutrition education and the role of Islam in this respect.

Then he dealt with the individual's needs of the various types of foods showing the position of Islam regarding certain foods and the cause therefore.

The writer also discussed food habits of Moslems and their stance regarding the teachings of Islam, as well as the results of such habits.

Furthermore, the writer asserted the importance of guiding youth to follow Islamic legislations, and of bringing youth up to respect the principles of Islamic nutrition.

See also: 24

KINDERGARTENS

Legislations - Jordan

126. Jordan, Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Instructions No. 3 for 1978 Regarding Kindergartens in Jordan", the Ministry of Education, Collection of Laws, Rules and Instructions Related to the Ministry of Education, Part 7, Amman, 1978, pp. 587-592.

These instructions comprise 13 articles. The first gives the name of these instructions, the second determines the terms for registration and acceptance in kindergartens, while the third discusses capacity and the number of children allocated to each kindergarten.

Article 4 deals with the issue of affiliating primary classes to kindergartens while article 5 presents the rules that govern these kindergartens and the books used therein.

Article 6 covers the administration and education in kindergartens and the qualifications of the headmistresses and teachers. Articles 7 and 8 define the specifications of their buildings, outer yards, furniture and equipment.

Articles 9 and 10 enumerate games, toys and educational aids that should be provided in kindergartens as well as games to be set up in outer yards.

Article 11 then refers to the possibility of replacing games and educational aids by other substitutes to be approved by the Ministry.

Article 12 defines the terms for granting licences to kindergartens.

Finally, article 13 cancels the instructions issued in 1969 regarding kindergartens.

Syllabuses - Lebanon

127. Sa'd El-Din, Fayza Mostafa, "Laying Down a Syllabus for Kindergartens in Lebanon", (Wad' Manhaj Li-Royad Al-Atfal Fi Loubnan), Cairo, Girls College, Ain Shams University, 1978, [illegible] pages.

- A thesis for obtaining a Ph.D. in Education presented to the Section of Syllabuses and Teaching Methods, The Girls' College, Ain Shams University.

This thesis is made up of 11 chapters. In the first chapter, the researcher presents the topic, limits and plan of study.

In chapter 2, she follows up the increasing interest in women teachers in kindergartens in Lebanon. In the third chapter, she reviews the present status of women teachers in kindergartens in Lebanon, in free schools and enumerates schools and establishments which prepare them.

Chapters 4 and 5 deal with the present status of kindergartens in Lebanon dealing in this field with the main objective of kindergartens, their buildings and teacher proficiency.

Chapter 6 covers the administration, organization and terms of acceptance in kindergartens.

The syllabus proposed by the researcher is explained in chapter 7, in which the researcher indicates as well the tasks for which a kindergarten teacher should be prepared.

Chapter 8 considers the technologies and techniques of teaching and learning.

Chapter 9 assesses this proposed syllabus and the system of training women teachers for kindergartens. Here the researcher asserts the importance of the role of the teacher in conducting the educational amendments that help solve the social and psychological problems of the Lebanese child.

This is followed by chapter 10 which mentions the techniques that lead to the vocational growth of women teachers of kindergartens. Then finally chapter 11 presents the general and particular results of the study pertaining to the present status.

Then it reviews the recommendations of the researcher in the fields of planning, objectives, content, parents culture, and satisfying the needs of the present situation so that child upbringing may be complemented at home and at school to allow for an integrated growth of the child.

At the end, the thesis gives a list of references consulted by the researcher.

128. Sa'd El-Din, Fayza Ali, "How Preparing and Training Kindergarten Teachers Helps Mothers Satisfy the Needs of Children", (Door E'dad Wa-Tarbiyat Mu'allimat Riad Al-Atfal Fi Musa'adat Al-Um 'Ala Muwajahat Ehteyajat Al-Tifl), Cairo, The International Islamic Center for Demographic Studies and Researches, Al-Azhar University, 1978, p. 15.

- A study submitted to the Conference on Motherhood in Islam, Cairo, 11-13 December 1978.

The introduction of the study affirmed the importance of the pre-school stage, and reviewed the problems which children encounter at this age.

The study then explained the criteria of selecting girl students for training for the post of kindergarten teachers, indicating the importance of selecting them from among the graduates of secondary schools, and the importance of having them pass a physical, health, and psychological fitness test.

Furthermore, the study defined the standard of education necessary for the preparation of this pre-school stage teachers.

It also reviewed the tasks of a kindergarten teacher, and her duties during and after the school day where she transfers her experience to parents.

The study then presented the contents of the subjects necessary for training a kindergarten teacher so that she may live up to her responsibilities towards the children and their parents.

The study concluded by explaining the importance of vocational growth for the kindergarten teacher, and by reviewing means to attain such a growth.

LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

See: 58, 65, 66, 126, 130, 133, 141, 150, 164.

LESSONS

Preparation - Saudi Arabia

129. Alyan, Shawkat, "Preparing Lessons", (E'dad Al-Dorous), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, Issue No. 16, (September 1978), pp. 22-25.

After asserting the importance of preparing lessons and the main objective of such a preparation, the article presents some of the best methods to attain such objectives determining the duties of teacher, and planning his efficiency in future.

Here the writer refers to teachers training, the goals which the teacher wishes to achieve, and the methods and tools he applies to attain them.

Then the writer discusses the methods of preparing lessons, referring to the importance of having a teacher adopt the method, i.e. keeping with the subject that is to be taught, so that the results of both teaching and learning may be positive and effective.

The article further enumerates the points which the teacher should consider so as to ensure the success of the lesson, and reviews the suitable plans that a teacher should follow and the merits of such plans. In this respect, the article gives some instructions and advices which help a teacher explain his lesson, and prepare students to benefit from every information included in the lesson.

Finally, the writer indicates the method of formulating the plan lesson's plan and the basic elements that it should include.

LIBRARIES

Legislations - Bahrain

130. Bahrain, "Legislations, Laws, Regulations, Ministry of Education Resolution Concerning Re-forming the Public Library Committee", "Al-Magallah Al-Tarbawiyah" magazine, (Educational), Issue No. 15, Bahrain, Educational Documentation Department, (August 1978), p. 40.

The resolution stipulated, at the beginning, the fundamentals of the reformation of the committee: it was to be headed by the assistant undersecretary of the Ministry of Planning and Cultural Relations. The directors of certain departments were to constitute part of its membership.

The resolution specified the committee's functions and role in the choice of suitable books for the public and school libraries, and in the presentation of recommendations to help develop library systems and improve their services.

The resolution also pointed out the role of the library-supervisor in the preparation of recommendations related to the books needed and the means on which he depended for the preparation of these recommendations.

The resolution specified, at the end, the time of the regular meeting for the committee.

MENTAL TESTS AND CRITERIA

Arab Countries

131. El-Meshreqi, Ibrahim, "Assessment in Education, Objective Tests", (Al-Qeyas Fil-Tarbiyah, Al-Ekhtebarat Al-Mawdou'eyah), "Al-Maçallah Al-Tarbawiyah" magazine, (Educational), (Bahrain), Issue No. 15, Department of Educational Documentation, (August 1978), pp. 5-16.

The article asserted the importance of assessment, explained its old and modern techniques, defined its objective and determined its role in depicting individual differences among students.

It then reviewed the points to be taken into consideration on conducting these tests, reviewing here the qualifications of a good test, and explaining methods of preparing it.

It likewise presented some of the kinds of school tests used by teachers to assess their students, referring to the rules that should be observed on preparing objective tests and mentioning their various types.

NURSERIES

Arab Countries

132. Al-Goud, Mohamed, "The Pre-School Stage", (Marhalat Ma Qabla Al-Madrasa), "Al-Magallah Al-Ta'leemiyah" magazine, (Educational), (Bahrain), Issue No. 15, The Department of Educational Documentation, (August 1978), pp. 17-19.

At the outset, the writer spoke of the role of kindergartens and nurseries, and their important influence on a child's growth and on the formation of his character, showing the differences in education between children who have joined these institutions and those who have not. He then asserted the vital importance of kindergartens for working mothers.

This was followed by a review of the items of the recommendation issued by the 33rd International Conference of Education held in 1971 regarding the importance of providing nurseries and kindergartens.

Finally, the article enumerated the syllabuses and activities of these institutes, showing how each helps in the child's social, emotional and behavioral growth.

PERSONNEL

Legislations - Jordan

133. Jordan, Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., Rule No. 54 for 1978 Regarding the Social Security Fund for the Employees of the Ministry of Education in Jordan, The Ministry of Education, Collection of Laws, Regulations and Instructions Related to the Ministry of Education, Part 7, Amman, 1978, pp. 612-615.

This regulation includes 14 articles. The first defines the name of the regulation and the second explains the meanings of the terms used. The third covers the establishment and the resources of this fund. Then article 4 defines procedures for joining this fund, and the fees to be paid by each member.

Article 5 shows procedures of dropping one's membership while articles 6 and 7 consider compensations granted to members. Article 8 refers to the method of determining partial or total incapability of the members.

Then articles 9 and 10 deal with the formation and the tasks of the board of directors. Articles 11 and 12 mention procedures of forming the general assembly of the fund and defines its tasks.

Article 13 determines the steps to be taken for seconding employees to work for the fund and appointing its director.

Finally, article 14 refers to the right of the Minister of Education to the instructions necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this regulation.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Arab Countries

134. Sheikh Al-Ard, Tayseer, "Education a Freedom and an Inevitability", (Al-Tarbiyah Horreyah Wa-Hatmeyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 8, (August 1978), the Ministry of Education, Damascus, pp 564-577.

At the outset, the article defined what is meant by education and determined its relation to growth. Then it differentiated between instinctive and acquired education and underlined the influence of heredity and environment on education.

The article also asserted the importance of starting education in nurseries and kindergartens, showing the role of education in these institutions and the difference between education there and in primary schools.

The article further discussed the role of education in attaining the objectives of society, explaining the difference between an educational act and an educational atmosphere.

The writer also examined the relation between education on the one hand and assessment and forcasting on the other.

The article concluded by affirming the importance of having education based on the principle of the act rather than on the principle of inevitability. It also indicated the role of the teacher in fulfilling this new concept and highlighted the impact of the educational act on the freedom and inevitability of education.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Secondary Schools - Iraq

135. Soliman, Sayed Hashem, "A Study of Some of the Aspects of Physical Fitness in the East and West of the Sudan, the Secondary Stage - 13 to 16 years", (Dirasah Li-Ba'd 'Anaser Al-Liyaqa Al-Badaneyah Fi Sharq Wa-Gharb Al-Sudan, Al-Marhala Al-Thanaweyah 13-16 Sanah), Giza, Boys Physical Education Teachers Training Institute, Helwan University, 1978, 118 pages.

- A thesis for obtaining a Masters Degree in Physical Education presented to the Men Physical Teachers Training Institute at Giza, Helwan University.

The thesis comprises five chapters. The first shows the importance of the hypothesis, means of selecting the sample, the objective of conducting the study and its postulates and hypotheses.

The second chapter reviews previous relevant studies and chapter 3 explains the steps of the research, indicating the administrative contacts that took place, means of preparing the record lists, and the method and potentialities of the research.

Chapter 4 deals with the statistical laws applied, and analyzes the data. Chapter 5 presents a summary of the research and its conclusions.

This is followed by the recommendations which the writer believes should be adopted. They cover the necessity of increasing the number of teachers specialized in physical education, the syllabuses of physical education and its components, planning the development of the standard of physical fitness, introducing physical education as a basic subject in the various stages of education and providing athletic tools and equipments.

The study concludes with a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher, some appendices including an individual registration card for each student and a collective registration card for the students of a whole school.

PLANNING EDUCATION

Arab Gulf States

136. Al-Noury, Abdul-Ghani, "Planning Education in Arab Gulf States from the Point of View of Manpower", (Takhteet Al-Ta'leem Fi Duwal Al-Khalij Min Manzoor Al-Quwa Al-'Amelah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 29, (October 1978), pp. 36-41.

The article starts by indicating the importance of human resources in developing countries particularly as regards their economic development. In this respect, the writer sheds light on the role of educational planning in such a development.

He further explains the objectives of the educational systems in these developing countries particularly in the Arab Gulf Countries and differentiates between planning education and planning manpower and the importance of each.

He also surveys the demographic status and the manpower in these countries, presenting the aspects that restrict human wealth in them. The writer underlines the role of planning education in satisfying the needs of manpower in the region.

The writer gives a general outlook to the future of the Gulf States and explains some of the terms he uses.

In dealing with the issue of educational planning, the writer presents the different points of view regarding planning, such as educational planning and comprehensive planning, the totaliterian planning and planning per stage, quality and quantity in planning, and centralization and decentralization.

The writer also mentions the most important problems of educational planning and its tasks. In the field of planning manpower, the writer indicates the objectives, the demographic status, and the manpower in the Gulf States referring here to the abnormal vocational distribution of the national manpower in this region.

After indicating manpower, in these states, the writer gives examples of each state separately. He also defines the needs of the Gulf region of manpower in general and of each state in particular.

In conclusion, the writer sums up his article in a number of points upon which he bases his recommendations. The article ends with a list of references consulted by the writer.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION

Development - Saudi Arabia

137. Saudi Arabia, The Ministry of Education, Center for Statistical Information and Documentation, "Development of Intermediary Education", (Al-Tatawur Fil-Ta'leem Al-Mutawassit), Riyadh, 1978, 71 pages, (A Series of Studies on the Development of Education of the Ministry of Education Schools in the Three Years 1395/1396 to 1397/1398 Hegira).

The introduction of this report presents the plan, method and pattern of the study. Then the study itself is divided into seven chapters. The first presents the annual rate of increase in the basic variables such as schools, classes, students, teachers, administrators and employees in morning and night schools.

Chapter 2 indicates the annual rate of increase in the number of newly admitted students to the first year, and shows their percentage to the total number of registered students, as well as the percentage of students repeating the year in day and night schools, for each educational zone, for the school years 1396/1397 and 1397/1398 Hegira.

Chapter 3 deals with the repeated distribution of the number of day and night schools according to the number of students registered in each, at the level of the various educational zones for the school year 1397/1398 Hegira.

Chapter 4 then reviews some educational indexes for day and night schools, according to the educational zones for the year 1397/1398 Hegira.

Chapter 5 indicates the density of classes during this same school year for day and night schools, for every educational zone.

Chapter 6 follows up the development in the rate of Saudi teachers to non-Saudi teachers for each subject in day schools only, according to the educational zone for the three years 1395/1396 to 1397/1398 Hegira.

Finally, chapter 7 includes the results and recommendations of the study.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Development - Saudi Arabia

138. Saudi Arabia, The Ministry of Education, Center for Statistical Information and Educational Documentation, "Development in Primary Education", (Al-Tatawur Fil-Ta'leem Al-Ebteda'i), Riyadh, 1978, 89 pages, (A Series of Studies on the Development of Education in the Schools of the Ministry of Education for the Three Years 1395/1396 to 1397/1398 Hegira.

The introduction of the report determined the plan, method and pattern of the study. Following was the report itself which was divided into 12 chapters.

The first showed the rate of annual increase in the basic variables at the level of towns and villages.

Then chapter 2 reviewed the annual rate of increase in the newly-admitted students at the level of towns and villages for every educational zone during the three years covered by the study.

Then chapter 3 indicated the ratio of newly-admitted students to those repeating the first primary year at the levels of towns and villages for every educational zone for the years 1396/1397-1397/1398 Hegira.

Chapter 4 indicated the repeated distribution of schools in villages and towns, according to the number of students registered in each, at the level of the educational zone for the year 1397/1398 Hegira.

The number of classes, students, teachers, and employees per school at the levels of towns and villages for every educational zone for the three years covered by the research were mentioned in Chapter 5, while chapter 6 dealt with the density of primary class during these three years at the level of towns and villages and the educational zone.

Chapter 7 was devoted to the number of teachers per primary class during these three years, while chapters 8 and 9 indicated the number of students per one administrator, and then per one teacher during these three years, at the levels of towns and villages and the educational zone.

Chapter 10 gave the total density of a class at the level of the school year during the school year 1397/1398 Hegira, then at the levels of villages and towns and the educational zone.

While chapter 11 mentioned the results of the study, chapter 12 presented the recommendations and proposals which were divided into general recommendations and recommendations related to the research.

Problems - Qatar

139. Abu Hamdan, Hassan, "Problems of Primary Education in Qatar, and Their Reflection on Literacy", (Mushkilat Al-Ta'leem Al-Ebteda'i Fi Qatar Wa-En'ekasatiha 'Ala Mahw Al-Ummiyyah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 29, (October 1978), pp. 10-13 + p. 17.

At the outset, the article indicated the influence of the residence region on drop outs in the primary stage in Qatar. To explain this idea further, the article presented a statistical table on this drop out, its percentage among girls and boys, and their total for every class in the primary stage, in both villages and towns for the school year 1975/1976.

The writer analysed the data of the table and then dealt with the influence of the nationality on drop outs. Here the writer spoke of drop out among the nationals of Qatar and among the expatriates of other nationalities living in Qatar.

In this respect, the writer considered the distribution of student drop outs in the classes of the primary stage for the school year 1975/1976. Then he indicated the percentage of girl and boy drop outs, analysing the available data on this issue.

The study prepared by the Ministry of Education in Qatar by following up a group of students in the primary stage who joined school in 1967 and its results were also presented. These results were offered in the form of a table, the data of which were distributed on students in towns and villages of nationals and non-nationals of Qatar.

Then in commenting on this table, the writer showed the number of drop outs in every class, comparing them to other classes.

The writer also reviewed the results of another extensive study on this issue conducted on drop outs who have joined school in the last year covered by the previous study, i.e. in 1972/1973.

The results of this study dealt with the influence of student absence and the family income on drop outs and the reasons for drop outs from the point of view of the students themselves, and whether they wished to continue their study or find work after their dropping out.

This was followed by a discussion on the assimilation of students in the primary stage in the schools of Qatar, referring here to the law of compulsory education, and the terms for admission into this stage in Qatar both in the regular and night schools.

The writer also compared the number of drop outs among students of different nationalities and races in Qatar comparing the number of births to the number of students accepted into school in five years, in a table showing the number of infants born between the years 1965/1969 and those accepted in the first primary class in the years 1971/1972 to 1975/1976, i.e. children who are six years old.

The writer commented on this table after excluding the deaths. In another table, the writer showed the number of those children who joined school at the age of seven or eight or nine. The writer went even further and presented tables which indicated the number of those children who later joined the preparatory schools.

He also gave tables that reveal the percentage of the average marks of students in the final primary class in the year 1974/1975 and the percentage of those obtaining 80% or less for each subject studied in this year separately.

Bahrain

140. Bahrain, The Ministry of Education, Department of Educational Planning, Private Education in Bahrain, Manama, 1978, 17 pages + 4 pages in English.

The introduction defined private schools and the purpose of conducting such a study on them. Then the study listed the number of both national and private schools and kindergartens in Bahrain.

The researcher then explained the method used in conducting the study, indicating the context of the questionnaire sent to private educational institutes and the objective of such a questionnaire.

The writer then states the results of this questionnaire which showed the number of private schools in general and the number of classes in nurseries, kindergartens, primary, preparatory and secondary stages, the number of students in these schools in general and in each educational stage separately, the ages of these students, their religions, and their nationalities.

The study also gave the numbers of the administrative staff and teachers in these schools, their religions and nationalities. It further mentioned the school fees paid by each student in each stage, authorities to which these schools are affiliated, how they are financed, their plan of study, the subjects they teach and their educational activities.

Finally, the study concluded by an expose of the problems that confront private schools in Bahrain, and a general comment on the locations of these schools, their buildings, teachers, fees, syllabuses and their plan of study.

This was followed by a series of tables indicating the names of private schools in Bahrain, their number, the number of their students according to sex and stage, the number of classes for the school year 1977/1978, the nationalities of girl and boy students in these schools, the number of those employed in them, their nationalities and qualifications in the school year 1977/1978 as well as the ages and religions of girl and boy students in these private schools for the same school year 1977/1978.

Legislations - Jordan

141. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc., Instructions No. 2 for 1978 Regarding Private Schools, in Jordan, the Ministry of Education - Collection of Laws, Regulations and Instructions Related to the Ministry of Education, Part 7, Amman, 1978, pp. 583-586.

These instructions include 12 articles. The first indicates the name of these instructions, the second determines the terms of acceptance in private schools.

The third article defines the minimum area of classroom, and maximum number of students in each class of the primary, preparatory and secondary stages.

Articles 4 and 5 cover the terms for promoting students to higher classes or repeating the same class. Article 6 refers to the nationality of teachers in mixed primary schools. Article 7 stipulates the acceptance of married woman students in private schools.

Article 8 determines the subjects which should be taught in private schools and explains terms for teaching additional subjects in the compulsory stage.

Article 9 speaks of the teacher of Islamic education while article 10 deals with the number of lessons for each subject.

Article 11 refers to the authority of the Minister to withdraw the licence of private schools.

The 12th and last article determines the suspension of instructions No. 3 for 1969.

PROGRAMMED EDUCATION

English Language - Secondary Schools - Jordan

142. Mourbil, Mohamed Sa'eed, "The Effectiveness of the Technique of Programmed Education in Teaching the English Language in Secondary Schools", (Fa'aleyat Osloob Al-Ta'leem Al-Moubarmaj Fi Tadrees Madat Al-Lougha Al-Engelizeyah Fil-Sofoof Al-Thanaweyah), Amman, Faculty of Education, Jordan University, 1976, 113 pages.

- A thesis for a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Teachers Training College of the University of Jordan.

This thesis comprises four parts. The first starts with an introduction and then reviews previous relevant studies and indicates the hypothesis and importance of the thesis.

Part 2 explains the method of selecting the sample, its programs and the educational objectives of the thesis.

This is followed by a review of the educational tests and techniques with a full explanation for the experimental and statistical design and the measures used.

Part 3 covers the results of the study on the influence of programmed education on the weak as well as strong groups. It indicated the difference between students who have received programmed education and those who were given ordinary education.

This part also shows the difference between weak students who have received programmed education and those who were educated through ordinary lecturing.

Part 4 discusses and analyzes these results. Finally, it gives a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher in preparing his study.

The appendixes deal with school units, educational objectives, tests for school units, clues for answers, grades of students in the subject of English language.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Tasks - Kuwait

143. Al-De'eimy, Abdul-Aziz, "The Role of Public Relations under the System of Syllabuses", (Door Al-'Elaqat Al-'Aamma Fi Zel Al-Moukararat), "Al-Rayed" magazine, Kuwait, 8th year, Issue No. 395, Kuwaiti Association of Teachers 21/12/1978, p. 18.

The article started by mentioning the date on which the system of syllabuses is to be applied at the level of secondary schools.

Then it dealt with the commencement of the system of public relations before it proceeded to review the system for setting up this board in every school indicating its tasks for formulating a definition of the term public relations.

The article also explained the role of public relations inside and outside the school in cooperation with the various information media. Finally, the article mentioned the necessary qualifications of a public relations officer.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

144. Saleh, Ne'mat Taha, "The Mosque and Adult Education in the Contemporary Society", (Al-Masjid Wa-Ta'leem Al-Kebar Fil-Mujtama' Al-Mu'asar), Sers El-Layyan, The International Center for Functional Adult Education in the Arab World, 1978, 144 pages.

This document is made up of seven chapters. The first deals with the task of the mosque since the era of the Prophet, and its role in adult education.

Chapter 2 reviews the role of the mosque in the contemporary society. Here the writer refers to the needs of the contemporary society for some of the functions of the mosque such as teaching the illiterates the sort of education that ties them to their religion.

Chapter 3 covers the means of training and preparing the Imams of mosques to serve the community and face the rapid changes in science and technology and their impact on ideas and ideology.

Chapter 4 reviews the development of the mosque architecture from the early Islamic era to the present, while the administrative and organizational pattern of the Game' Mosque (Comprehensive Mosque) are discussed in chapter 5.

In chapter 6, the writer asserts the importance of reviving the culture of the mosque, referring here to the role played by the mosque in the early Islamic era in the service of the Islamic community, and comparing it to the mosques of today.

In this respect, the writer defines the merits of the old mosque and suggests means for planning to restore its status and culture.

The last chapter presents the recommendations of the Seminar on the Role of the Mosque in the Contemporary Society, and discusses the role of the mosque as a center for religious, scientific, cultural and social enlightment in the society, in addition to its principal role in worship.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Lebanon

145. Mouqbil, Fahmy Tawfiq, "School Activities, Its Concept, Its Organization and Its Relation with the Syllabus", (Al-Nashat Al-Madrasi, Mafhoumehi, Wa-Tanzimihi, Wa-'Elaqatihi Bil-Manhaj), Beirut, (Al-Masira Publishing House), 1978, 181 pages.

The introduction of the book defines school activities and their role in developing the student's mental, physical, spiritual and social abilities.

Then the book itself is divided into eight chapters, the first of which explains the concept of school activities and its influence on the life of a student at school.

Chapter 2 discusses the relation between school activities and the syllabus with reference to several issues of particular educational values such as the cooperation between society and school.

Chapter 3 includes a study on school associations, the role of the teacher in organizing activity associations, and the obstacles that hinder their work.

Then chapter 4 considers athletic activities and what sports mean, mentioning in this respect games, sports and activities outside the syllabus.

In chapter 5, the author analyzes outdoor sports and camps and their types. He then deals in chapter 6 with artistic activities as represented by music, sketching, sculpture, drawing and developing the ability to innovate.

Chapter 7 covers school activities in the field of linguistics, referring here to school journalism, oratories, and the role of libraries and reading.

Finally, chapter 8 explains how the programs for such activities may be organized, planned, directed and supervised.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Arab Countries

146. Sa'eed, Mohamed Ahmed, "The Status of School Administration in Our Arab Schools", (Waqe' Al-Edara Al-Madraseyah Fi Madaresina Al-'Arabeya), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 29, The National Qatari Committee for Education Culture and Sciences, Doha, October 1978, pp. 30-32.

The article started by defining the terms "Administration" and "Administrator", showing the duties and rights of the latter.

Then, it presented the types of administration and how its concept has developed in the past and the present, enumerating the componants of the present concept.

The article further reviewed the types of school administration such as the autocratic and the democratic ones. The writer then dealt with the administrative skills, the qualifications of a successful administrator, and his duties as an educational leader.

Finally, the writer presented his proposals on the duties of a successful administrator and what he should do in his school. The article concluded with a list of references.

Saudi Arabia

147. Al-Houqeil, Soliman Abdul-Rahman, "School Administration and the Mobilization of its Manpower", (Al-Edara Al-Madraseyah Wa-Hashd Quwaha Al-Bashareyah), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, Issue No. 16, (September 1978), pp. 40-44.

At the outset, the article defined what is meant by school and the objectives for which it is built, referring here to the importance of providing an understanding school administration supplied with all the necessary material and human potentialities.

The article then discussed the scope of action of the school administration in the fields of guiding students, following up the work of teachers, supervising the financial and administrative affairs, and assessing syllabuses and school books, as well as solving the problem of school retardness and other similar matters.

This was followed by an explanation of the role played by school administration in guiding students, and in bringing them up from the religious, physical and mental aspects as well as helping them acquire sound physical, behavioral and ideological habits.

The article also discussed some of the educational tasks of the school administration, such as the distribution of students to classes and the methods used in this distribution.

In this respect, the writer mentioned distribution according to alphabetical order, students' work and their level of comprehension. He also indicated coordinated distribution based on the standard of intelligence.

The writer spoke of the role of the school administration in studying absence and drop outs to find out their reasons and means of remedying them. This article also covers the role of the school administration in maintaining the health standard of students and training them to sound healthy habits.

The writer further mentioned the efforts of school administration in providing meals for students, and in supervising over them during breaks and during the change of teachers.

Finally, the article discussed the relation between school administration and teacher, and the former's role in discovering the students' talents and utilizing their skills in developing the school.

Compulsory Stage - Jordan

148. Soliman, Bakr Ali Jaber, "Administration of the Compulsory Stage in Jordan from 1955 to 1974", Cairo, Teachers Training Faculty, Al-Azhar University, 1978, 247 pages + Appendices.

- A thesis for obtaining a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Department of Educational Administration and Planning, Teachers Training College, Al-Azhar University.

This thesis is made up of four chapters. The first presents the topic of research, its importance, its objectives and its time, place and human scope.

Here, the writer also defines the specimen nature, method, tool and plan of research.

In chapter 2, the writer speaks of the origin of administrative thought in modern times and explains the term "human relations" in the field of administration.

In this respect, the writer concentrates on teaching, educational and school administration and their relation to administration in general.

The writer further reviews the constitutional and legal basis of education in Jordan.

Chapter 3 explains the structure of educational administration in Jordan, particularly concentrating on the educational scale, the authorities supervising it and the distribution of authority and competences of ministries, directorates and school. The writer also speaks of financing general education in Jordan.

Chapter 4 covers the administration of the compulsory stage in Jordan, defining the term "compulsory" and its concept in Jordan. The writer then criticises this concept and explains the sound one.

Here, he discusses the compulsory stage, its teachers, their role, and how they may be trained.

He also explains the concept of educational administration in the compulsory stage, the characteristics of the educational machinery in class, the duties of compulsory educational administration, the role of compulsory school in the local community and parents and teachers councils.

The writer then presents the results of the field study, mentioning the measures and applications adopted, and indicating the problems which directors believe prevent the administration from attaining its goals.

In this respect, the writer refers to supreme educational administration, school structure, teachers, local community, books, furniture, stationery and difficulties personally encountered by the school master, particularly as regards students, and syllabus.

At the end of this last chapter, the writer presents some recommendations to overcome such problems and difficulties.

He also gives a list of foreign and Arabic references he used in preparing his study.

SCHOOL ASSIMILATION

Family Role - Arab Countries

149. Al-Tahhan, Khalid, "Some of the Factors Contributing to School Assimilation and the Role of the Family in This Respect", (Ba'd Al-'Awamel Allati Tushim Fil-Tahseel Al-Dirasi Wa-Door Al-Usrah Menhu), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi", (The Arab Teacher), (Syria), 31st year, Issue No. 7, Ministry of Education, Damascus, (July 1978), pp. 503-508.

After comparing the old and modern trends in studying school assimilation, reviewing the bases of these studies, and the results they have achieved, and mentioning the social and psychological factors affecting such an assimilation, the writer discusses the role of the family in providing the most important factors that affects assimilation particularly the psychological and the mental ones.

Dealing with the psychological factor, the writer states that psychologists have agreed on the importance of the reactions between parents and sons in bringing up children and in promoting their personalities. He also speaks of the importance of a child's early

experiences in his bringing up, and the importance of the relation between parents in this upbringing, referring here to the results of the field studies conducted by scholars in this respect.

He concludes this part by showing the relation between a student's personal and social adaptation and school assimilation.

On discussing the role of the family regarding the mental factor and its relation with school assimilation, the writer reviews some of the researches conducted in this field enumerating their results. This is followed by a discussion of the impact of the cultural standard of the family on a student's assimilation. He again presents the results of researches conducted in this field.

Finally, the writer concludes by presenting some points which should be considered by the family for developing their children's ability to assimilate. Then, he gives a list of the references on which he based his article.

SCHOOL DAY

Legislations - Jordan

150. Jordan, Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Instructions No. 1 for 1978 Regarding School Day", in Jordan, The Ministry of Education, Collection of Laws, Regulations and Instructions Related to the Ministry of Education, Part 7, Amman, 1978, pp. 580-582.

These instructions comprise ten articles. The first gives the name of the instructions and the second defines the terms and words used.

The following three articles deal with the procedures of registering absence and the stand of the school regarding absent students or those whose absence is repeated.

Article 6 gives the procedures applied to a student who does not attend the exams due to accepted or unaccepted excuses.

Then article 7 lists the accepted excuses, while article 8 includes the provisions pertaining to the absence of students in the third secondary year.

Article 9 deals with the role of the Education Committee in cases not covered by this legislation.

Finally, article 10 mentions the steps to be adopted regarding other legislations that may be contradictory to these instructions.

SCHOOL MAP

Planning - Qatar

151. El-Nouri, Abdul-Ghani, "The School Map Between Theory and Application", (Al-Kharita Al-Madraseyah Bein Al-Nazareyah Wal-Tatbeeq), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 28, (August 1978), pp. 34-35.

At first, the article deals with the population growth in Qatar, the aspects of social change and its impact on education, and its need for a school map.

Then the writer defines the school map, its objectives, stages of planning it, its components and the obstacles that prevent its preparation.

In this respect, he also presents the most important elements that lead to its success.

Finally, the writer speaks of the school maps and the designs and data required to prepare them, particularly referring to the need for data on the educational status and its analysis, and on the need for school buildings, equipment and staff.

In conclusion, the writer mentions the criteria that should be taken into consideration on establishing school buildings. A list of references consulted by the writer is appended to the article.

SCHOOL MEALS

Projects - The Sudan

152. The Sudan, The Ministry of Education, "School Food Aids", (Al-'Awn Al-Gheza'i Al-Madrasi), Khartoum, El-Nasher Al-Tarbawi Publishing House, 1978, 14 pages.

After indicating the importance of school meals in the developing countries, the document reviewed the articles of the Agreement of School Food Aid signed by the Sudan and the World Food Program. The document further showed the objectives, various stages and projects included in this agreement, differentiating between the projects that have actually been implemented and those underway.

This was followed by an expose of the new project which is to be completed by 1982, giving its cost, merits, food rations allowed in it, students benefiting from it and its expected proceeds.

Then the document dealt with the project of school meals approved by the government of the Sudan in collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organization, mentioning in this respect the plan of the project and the National School Meals Committee and its basic tasks, as well as the project's aid in kind and contributions by the five year plan 1978/1982.

Finally, the document presented a new prospective of the proposed program for educational establishments for five years and the cost per each unit.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

Technology of Education - Syria

153. Karimi, Anwar Hamdi, "The School as a Center of Enlightment and a Means of Promoting Talents Should be Supported by Modern Technologies", (Al-Madrasa Markaz Esh'aa' Wa-Ebraz Mawaheb 'Alayna Ann Nu'azzezuha Bil-Taqneyat Al-Hadeetha), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 8, the Ministry of Education, Damascus, (August 1978), pp. 598-600.

After mentioning the speed of development and progress, the writer asserted the importance of preparing mentalities to accept such change.

Here, he referred to the school role in preparing mentalities for future life. He further discussed the impact of traditional education in isolating the school from the society which it should serve.

This was followed by an explanation of the objectives of school in Syria after independence and how adopting these objectives led to the formation of a good citizen and raises the standard of living. The writer also indicated the role of youth organizations in training youth to build their society, and in discovering youth leaderships.

The article then explained what is meant by the technology of education and the importance of providing schools with this technology.

In this respect, the writer defined the difference between the role of the teacher in the past and his role under the application of educational technologies. The writer also asserted the importance of having a teacher link education with work.

At the end of the article, the writer presented the efforts exerted by the Syrian Ministry of Education in calling for a seminar in cooperation with the Arab League's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to discuss the importance of modern means of communication in the field of education.

SCHOOL SYLLABUSES

The Sudan

154. Othman, Ibrahim Mohamed, "The Location of the Sudan and Its Importance in School Syllabuses", (Mawqi' Al-Sudan Wa-Ahammeyatihi Fil-Manahej Al-Deraseyah), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), The Sudan, 11th year, Issue No. 46-47, (September and December 1978), pp. 1-6.

This article reviews the syllabuses in the schools of the Sudan, particularly the syllabuses of history, geography and civics.

It refers to some of their drawbacks such as their negligence to indicate the true concept of the importance of the geographical site of the Sudan.

The article then deals with school books and how they neglect the geographic location on discussing historical events.

The writer also sheds light on the characteristics and advantages of the geographical site of the Sudan, asserting the importance of studying and incorporating it in the school syllabuses.

The article further highlights some of the important facts and prospectives of this geographical site, showing the style and phrases that should be used according to the academic level of students.

SCIENCE

Primary Schools - Iraq

155. Qeryaqous, Ebtisam Faraj, "Phoenetic Reaction in Classes of Varied Sizes in the Subject of Science and Health Education for the Fifth Primary Class", (Al-Tafa'ul Al-Lafzi Fil-Sefouf Al-Mutabayenat Al-Ahjam Fi Madat Al-'Uloum Wal-Tarbiyah Al-Sehiyyah Lil-Saff Al-Khamis Al-Ebteda'i), Baghdad, Teachers Training College, Baghdad University, (1978), 138 pages + 8 in English.

This thesis comprises five chapters. The first presents the hypothesis, and the importance of studying it, as well as the targets and limits of the research and the terms used in it.

Chapter 2 reviews previous relevant studies. Then chapter 3 explains the method of the research, means of selecting the sample and the tools and procedures of the experiment.

Chapter 4 discusses the results, and chapter 5 presents the recommendations, which indicate the importance of reconsidering the system of preparing and training women teachers to understand the educational aspects in such a way to encourage interaction between teachers and girl students. The recommendations further call for guiding women teachers to apply the methods that attract girl students to the lessons, stimulate their interest, their participation and their initiatives.

The thesis concludes with a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher in preparing his study. The appendices include a list of the schools used as samples for the research and their location, a list of phoenetic interaction for a group of ten large classes and a summary of the research in both Arabic and English languages.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Development - Arab Countries

156. Morsi, Mohamed Mounir, "Proposed Alternatives to Develop Secondary Education in the Arab Countries", (Bada'el Muqtaraha Nahwa Tatweer Al-Ta'leem Al-Thanawi Fil-Belad Al-'Arabiyyah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 28, (August 1978), pp. 36-37.

After asserting the importance of secondary education in the educational ladder in the Arab Countries and the awareness of these countries of its importance, the article presents the modern trends to reform this education in the Arab World.

In this respect, the article mentions the trends of liberating secondary school from its relation with university and developing secondary education, its objectives, its tasks and its contents so that it may venture into actual life.

Here the article enumerates some of the efforts exerted by the Arab Countries to attain both trends.

Then the writer deduces his own remarks regarding the aspects pertaining to the dominance of the academic side in this type of education, and the experiments conducted in this field.

The article further presents the increasing complaint from the inadequacy of this type of education as it is, and its need for development. Here the writer gives the specifications of the strategy necessary for such a work. Within the framework of these specifications, he offers four alternatives, considering each in the light of his own opinion in what secondary education in the Arab Countries should be like, and asserting the importance of trial to determine the required alternatives.

SELF-EDUCATION

Iraq

157. Nassar, Khalaf, "Self-Education and the Comprehensive Confrontation of Illiteracy", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Zati Wal-Muwaajaha Al-Shamela Lil-Ummiyyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-Jadeed" magazine, (New Teacher), Iraq, 40th year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 46-50.

After determining the concept of self-education, the categories it may serve and the reasons that make it suitable to adults, the writer indicated the stages of self-education, asserting in this context the importance of planning and preparing the programs.

Here the writer also mentioned the qualifications of these programs so that such an education may be effective and sufficient.

This was followed by a review of the methods used in self-education. In this respect, the writer mentioned learning through correspondence, its scope, and the scientific levels, abilities and large-scale experience throughout life which this method provides to those studying through it as well as the subjects that it could present.

The writer also spoke of programmed education and the importance of using this type of education in the field of vocational literacy, showing how the subjects studied by students could be programmed.

The writer concluded by indicating the means for using mass media in an effective manner in the field of self-education, and how relevant programs may be prepared for Radio and Television.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Jordan

158. Kherisat, Mohamed, "Obstacles of In-Service Vocational and Academic Growth for the Teachers of Academic Governmental Secondary School Men and Women Teachers in Jordan", (Mu'awweqat Al-Numuw Al-Mehani Wal-Akadimi Fi Athna' Al-Khedma Li-Mu'allimi Al-Madaris Al-Thanaweya Al-Hekoumeyah Al-Academeyah Wa-Mu'allimatiha Fil-Urdun), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim", (Message of the Teacher), 21st year, Issue No. 3, (July-September 1978), pp. 12-15.

At the outset, the writer showed the influence of sex and relevant circumstances on obstacles to in-service vocational and academic development.

In this respect, he referred to the circumstances of women teachers and their pre-occupation with their domestic affairs and children, the circumstances and traditions of the Jordanian society and their impact on the vocational growth of women teachers.

Then the writer dealt with the influence of the years of service on obstacles to vocational growth.

He divided men and women teachers into categories according to their term of service and how this term affects their experience and vocational growth.

Finally, the writer spoke of how the level of educational qualification affects the obstacles to vocational growth. He then discussed the results obtained. He also offered solutions for some problems, particularly those which hinder women teachers more than men in certain fields of in-service vocational growth.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The Mentally-Retarded - Kuwait

159. "Services Pertaining to Childhood", (Khadamat Hawla Al-Tofoula), "Kuwait" magazine, Issue No. 338, (July 1978), pp. 28-31.

After explaining the meaning of family planning and the difference between it and birth control, the writer defined the efforts exerted in the field of family planning in Kuwait.

Then he moved on to deal with mental retardness, showing what is meant by it, its causes, and means for diagnozing it, as well as the medical care that should be extended to those who are mentally retarded and means of preventing it.

The writer also indicated how examining women before marriage as well as pregnant women may restrict this problem. He also enumerated the authorities that take care of the mentally retarded in Kuwait, explaining the role of health institutions in this field.

Finally, the article reviewed a study on the Kuwaiti mother's recognition of the state of her mentally-retarded child, and her stand vis-a-vis this problem.

STATISTICS

Bahrain

160. Abdul-Jaleel, "A Glimpse at Education in Bahrain", (Laqta 'An El-Ta'leem Fil-Bahrain), "Al-Rayed" magazine, Kuwait, 8th year, Issue No. 395, (December 21, 1978), pp. 16-17.

After mentioning the educational development in the Gulf States, the article presented some educational statistics relative to Bahrain in 1978, dealing with the number of schools, classes, students, teachers in each stage of education namely, primary, preparatory, secondary and higher institutes, the number of girl students in each stage, rates of growth, success, drop outs in various classes in different stages.

Then the writer reviewed the activities of the Ministry of Education referring to the administration of books, syllabuses, and educational aids as well as the departments of planning, follow-up, documentation, general education, literacy and adult education, technical and vocational education, the educational training center, the public library, departments of educational missions, museums, exams, scouts and public relations.

Finally, the writer enumerated the conferences in which the Ministry of Education participated.

STUDENTS

Distinction - Secondary Stage - Syria

161. Nashwani, Abdul-Maguid, "The Relation Between Mental Distinction and Some Aspects of Motives and the Personal Trends of Students in the Secondary Stage in Syria", (Al-'Elaqa Bein Al-Tafawwuq Al-'Aqli Wa-Ba'd Jawaneb Al-Daafe'iyyah Wa-Simat Al-Shakhsiyyah 'End Tullab Al-Marhala Al-Thanawiyyah Fi Soureyah), Cairo Teachers Training College, Ain-Shams University, 1978, 290 pages.

- A thesis for obtaining a Ph.D. in Education presented to the Section of Psychological Health, Teachers Training College, Ain-Shams University.

This thesis is made up of five chapters, the first of which determines the objective of the research, its importance and the terms used in it.

Then chapter 2 explains the basic concepts particularly those distinction of mental trends and inclinations. This was followed by a review of previous relevant studies.

In chapter 3, the researcher indicates the method of the research, means of selecting the sample, its features, the tools used, the procedures, and the statistical technique.

Then chapter 4 presents the results of the study as regards the intelligence of distinguished students, and the relation between this distinction and occupations related to science and mechanics as well as their creative ability in relation to occupations related to languages, science and social services.

This is followed by an interpretation of the results achieved by the researcher.

Chapter 5, which is the last in the thesis, presents a summary of the research indicating the need to conduct studies on creativeness and mental distinction.

At the end, the thesis gives some educational applications which assert the importance of the early recognition of distinguished students, paying them and their interests due care as well extending psychological care to them, and helping them at home and at school.

At the end, there is a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher in preparing his research.

SYLLABUSES

Books - The Sudan

162. The Sudan, the Ministry of Education, "School Syllabuses and Books", (Al-Manahej Wal-Kutub Al-Deraseyah), Khartoum, Directorate of Syllabuses and Books, 1978, 38 pages.

At the outset, this document reviews some aspects of the development of education in the Sudan in the field of school syllabuses and books.

It deals with the school plan, its development, the syllabuses and the sub-committees of the Supreme National Committee for developing school syllabuses and activities.

The document then considers the work of each one of these committees, particularly referring to the committee of modern mathematics, and mentions the philosophy and applications of modern mathematics in the Sudan. Here, the document deals in detail with the experience of modern mathematics in each stages of education in the various schools of the Sudan.

Then the document discusses the cultural integration between the Sudan and Egypt in the field of school syllabuses and the stages of such integration. It mentions the results attained by the joint committees on the various subjects, the general objectives and the national and social basis, the school books and their specifications. Here, the document also gives the specifications of a good school book.

TEACHERS

Duties - Arab Countries

163. Al-Naqeedan, Abdul-Aziz Mohamed, "Who is the Successful Teacher?", (Man Howa Al-Mudarris Al-Nageh?), "Al-Migallah Al-Tarbawiyyah" magazine, (Educational), Bahrain, Issue No. 15, Educational Documentation Department, (August 1978), pp. 20-24.

The writer spoke first of work and its interrelation with the interests of others and the role of the teacher in the upbringing of youth and in the educational process.

Then he reviewed some of the recommendations ensuring the success of a teacher in his work, and referred to the importance of informing the teacher of the national, religious and social objectives of his subject, and of his absorption and comprehension of the scientific material so that he may facilitate its understanding by his students.

The article further presented some recommendations regarding the necessity of getting acquainted with new ideas pertaining to education, then it reviewed some of the situations that may face the teacher in his teaching or in his relation with the students themselves, explaining methods of handling each situation, the art of teaching and how to promote it to creativeness.

Finally, the article enumerated some of the qualifications that should be fulfilled by a successful teacher.

Legislations - Iraq

164. Iraq, Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., Regulation No. 37 for 1977 Regarding Teachers Training, "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), (Baghdad), 6th year, Issue No. 19, 1978.

This regulation includes five parts covering fifty articles. The first five articles of part 1 indicate the number of school years in men and women teachers' training institutes, the training courses held for the qualified and non-qualified, and the duration of each course.

The 9 articles of part 2 review the terms for admittance into these institutes, the fees to be paid by students, the duration of the school year and the summer vacation.

Part 3 is made up of 13 articles defining the qualifications of the dean of the institute and his assistants, and the responsibilities of each.

This part also indicated the records that should be kept in such an institute.

Then the 11 articles of part 4 discussed the committees of educational and social activities, the tasks of each and terms for the formation of these committees.

Finally, part 5 which covers the last 9 articles presents means for assessing the educational activities of the students.

Qualifications - Jordan

165. El-Khatib, Ahmed, "An Attempt at Defining Some of the Qualifications Required in an Arab Teacher", (Muhawalah Li-Tahdeed Ba'd Al-Kefayat Al-Matloubah Lil-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim", (Message of the Teacher), Jordan, 21st year, Issue No. 3, (July-September 1978), pp. 16-22.

This study presents a comparative analysis of the ideas of the staff, teachers and graduates of the Teachers Training College of the University of Jordan, regarding the educational qualifications needed by teachers in secondary schools in Jordan.

The study particularly concentrates on the program of the Teachers Training College for training teachers, with a view to finding out how far this program is capable of satisfying the vocational needs of teachers in secondary schools in Jordan.

This study also seeks to obtain information on this program that can be used in developing and improving it.

The basic qualifications of teachers are also compiled and classified by the researcher, according to their field such as planning, presentation, contact, stimulating interest and thought of students and its utilization, class administration, discipline and assessment.

The researcher also mentions the criteria which he used in selecting these qualifications.

Finally, the study presents some of the basic qualifications of the subjects necessary for Teachers Training Programs.

Training -
Arab Countries

166. Abdul-Razzak, Kilan Hameed, "Teachers Training in Iraq and in Some Arab Countries", (E'dad Al-Mu'allimeen Fil-Iraq Wa-Ba'd Al-Aqtar Al-'Arabeya), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), (Saudi Arabia), Issue No. 16, (September 1978), pp. 99-100.

This article compares teachers training in Iraq to their training in other Arab Countries from the qualitative and quantitative aspects. It is divided into seven chapters.

The first chapter gives the general framework of the subject and its importance. The second reviews teachers training in Iraq with a background on the development of the organizational structure of the Ministry of Education, the educational scale, the teaching staff and the required qualifications for admission into men and women teachers training institutes.

Chapter 3 deals with teachers training in Kuwait covering the system of education, the qualitative development in this field, examinations and assessment. While chapter 4 is devoted to teachers training in Syria particularly as regards the objectives of teachers training institutes, their syllabuses, their plan of study and the quantitative development in the number of teachers and students.

Chapter 5 presents teachers training in Lebanon and gives a historical review of the development of these institutes since their establishment. Then chapter 6 considers teachers training in Libya with reference to the present organization of the educational administration.

Finally, chapter 7 compares the number of teachers in Iraq to their number in other Arab Countries covered by the study as regards their results and means of assessing them.

Training - Bahrain

167. Hassan, Abd Ali Mohamed, "Training, Its Importance, and Its Role in Promoting the Educational Process", (Al-Tadreeb, Ahamiyyatihi Wa-Dawrihi Fil-Nohoud Bil-'Amaliyyah Al-Ta'leemiyyah), "Al-Migallah Al-Tarbawiyyah" magazine, (Educational), (Bahrain), Issue No. 15, Department of Educational Documentation, (August 1973), pp. 1-4.

In this article, the writer deals with training and its important role in keeping pace with the developments and progress of education, showing the importance of developing the role of the teacher, the syllabuses and the role of the Ministry of Education in this respect.

The writer then reviews the achievements of the Educational Center for Rehabilitation and Training in Bahrain in organizing several training courses for the various educational levels, indicating some of the problems encountered by the training section and means of overcoming them.

This was followed by a presentation of the tangible results attained by teachers as an outcome of developing and innovating training techniques.

Finally, the article enumerated the facilities offered by the agencies of the Ministry to this section so that it may play its role as efficiently as possible.

Training -
Syria

168. "The Intensified Summer Course for Continuous Education, for the Period 19/8/78 to 30/8/1978", (Al-Dawra Al-Sayfeyah Al-Mukathafa Lil-Tadreeb Al-Mustammer Fil-Fatra Min 19/8/1978 Hatta 30/8/1978), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 8, the Ministry of Education, Damascus, (August 1978), p. 637.

At the outset, the article determined the categories of teachers invited to attend the course. Then it indicated the method used in training and stressed the importance of audio-visual tapes in this training.

Then the article presented the syllabuses of the course and the educational aids which teachers have been trained to prepare from raw materials available in the local environment.

The article also showed how the course paid a particular attention to discussing and criticizing some researches, some school books and lessons pertaining to the subject of social studies.

Finally, the article defined some of the areas in which teachers attending the course were trained, such as teaching in the one-teacher school, and teaching and assessing students in primary schools.

Training - Development -
Kuwait

169. The Applied Aspect of the Process of Education, What Happened in the Technical and Vocational Institutes Last Year", (Al-Janeb Al-Tatbiqi Fil-'Amaliyyah Al-Tarbawiyyah, Maza Gara Fil-Ma'ahed Al-Fanniyyah Wal-Mehaniyyah Fil-'Aam Al-Madi), "Al-Rayed" magazine, Kuwait, 8th year, Issue No. 395, (December 21, 1978), pp. 39-42.

The article reviews the annual report prepared by the Department of Technical and Vocational Education in Kuwait, showing the interest it shows in the applied aspect of education and in providing the manpower necessary for the society.

Then the article asserts the impact care to this applied aspect has on the development of the educational process. It also deals with linking theoretical and applied education.

In this respect, the article considers the appearance of comprehensive education in Kuwait, and its system of syllabuses and their effect on the proceeds of the process of education and on technical and vocational education in particular. Here the article refers to the measures that have been adopted to develop it.

The article further reviews the achievements of men and women teachers training institutes, and refers to the role of the administration of technical and vocational education in developing their programs, using the system of syllabuses in them, establishing the system of scientific guidance, developing the sections of study in both institutes and in determining the qualifications for the graduates of newly-opened sections.

The annual report also presented the efforts exerted to develop practical education in both institutes. In this respect, it dealt with the systems of the Accompanying Teacher, and the Simplified Education as well as with the regulations of both institutes and the students' activities in both.

Then the article reviews efforts exerted to develop the commercial institute in Kuwait with the aim of linking its syllabuses with the needs of the local market. Here the article considers achievements in the field of syllabuses, regulations, new sections established in it, practical training of its students, summer courses and student activities of this institute.

Training - Its Impact on Literacy - Arab Countries

170. Mukhtar, Najm El-Din, "The Relation Between Preparing Teachers and the Reading Abilities of Those Studying in Literacy Centers", (Ilaqat E'dad Al-Mu'allimeen Bil-Tahseel Al-Qera'i Lil-Dareseen Fi Marakez Mahw Al-Ummiyyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-Jadeed" magazine, (New Teacher), Iraq, 40th year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 146-147.

This study indicates the impact of a teacher's vocational training to promote reading abilities of those studying in literacy centers, through experience conducted by the writer on three groups.

In the first group, the teacher was trained on adult education. In the second, he was trained to teach in the primary stage, and in the third he was not trained to teach at all.

Then the article deals with the test of reading skills and abilities to indicate the soundness and speed of outloud reading, and the skill of understanding sight reading.

After presenting the results of these tests, the writer submits his recommendations showing how all teachers of primary schools and all those graduating from teachers training colleges as well as university students and government employees having at least the preparatory certificate may be employed to teach in literacy centers.

Training - Primary Stage -
Jordan

171. El-Shami, Mahmoud Ali, "Training the Class Teacher in the Primary Stage", (Tadreeb Mu'allim Al-Saff Fil-Marhala Al-Ebteda'eya), "Risalat Al-Mu'allim", (Teacher's Message), Jordan, 21st year, Issue No. 3, (September 1978), pp. 29-37.

At the outset, the writer presented the principles for training teachers and the basis and objectives of such a training. Then he analyzed some of the basic principles that ensure the achievement of these goals.

In this respect, the writer spoke of the role of both teacher and child in the educational process. He also dealt with the processes of learning and teaching, and the social interaction inside the class, giving an example of work in a primary school.

Then the writer moved on to enumerate the educational proficiencies required from a teacher to be qualified to teach in the primary stage and how such proficiencies and skills reflect on his role in the educational process.

The writer also shed light on the teacher's choice of methods and techniques in teaching and his use of questions and answers in an effective manner. He further discussed the impact of this new role of the teacher on his style of handling problems inside class.

The writer also dealt with the role of the educational supervisor and the schoolmaster and discussed the impact of general trends of education on a teacher's outlook to the nature and content of the syllabuses and the various formulas through which these syllabuses may be organized.

Training - Technology -
Arab Countries

172. Awad, Nagat Ahmed, "The Educational Film and Training the Teacher to Use It", (Al-Film Al-Ta'leemi Wa-E'dad Al-Mu'allim Listekhdamihi), "Technologia Al-Ta'leem" magazine, (Technology of Education), Kuwait, 1st year, Issue No. 2, (December 1978), pp. 27-32.

The introduction of this article deals with technology, its relation to education, the efficient teacher, his qualifications and how he influences his students. Then the writer moves on to indicate the positive relation between success in training an efficient teacher, and the efficiency of the teachers' teacher.

This is followed by a review of the progressive trends in the use of the educational film, referring here to methodical systems, method of educational bags, and films series. The article also presents the syllabuses of technological training of teachers at teachers training colleges and faculties in Kuwait, indicating the role of the educational film in this context.

The article also mentions the results of educational theories regarding the influence of a teacher on the person taught and considers theoretical and educational programs for training teachers.

In this respect, the article concentrates on some remarks regarding the use of technology in general and the educational film in particular in training teachers.

TEACHING

Composition - Syria

173. El-Sayed, Mahmoud, "Spotlights on Teaching Composition", (Adwa' 'Ala Tadrees Al-Ta'beer), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi", (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 8, the Ministry of Education, Damascus, (August 1978), pp. 595-597.

The introduction indicated the relation between thought and expression. Then the article reviewed the qualifications that should be fulfilled by a student so that he may produce a good model of writing.

The article also referred to the features of a good language which would enable a student to express himself in a good composition.

Then the writer reviewed the measures which he believed should be adopted to promote students composition writing. He also enumerated the parts of a good composition and what each part should be like.

In this respect, the writer presented a model pattern of composition which may be used in teaching composition, indicating the steps to be followed and the basis that should be considered so that the teacher may develop the students' power of observation and train them to accurate discription.

Finally, the article concluded with a review of the writer's opinion regarding what the teacher should do to develop the students' standard of expression in composition.

Essay Writing - Syria

174. El-Sayed, Mahmoud, "Spotlights on the Teaching of Essay Writing", (Adwa' 'Ala Tadrees Al-Ta'beer), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 8, the Ministry of Education, Damascus, (August 1973), pp. 595-597.

After indicating the difference between thinking and self-expression, the article indicated the qualifications that enable a student to attain a model form of self-expression, referring here to the features of the good language used by student.

Then, the writer reviewed the measures that should be adopted to promote students' essay writing.

He also defined the parts of a good essay and the qualifications of each. In this respect, the writer gave an example which may be followed in teaching essay writing, showing the steps and basis that should be considered so that a teacher may promote students' observation, and train them to be accurate in their description.

In conclusion, the writer expressed his own opinion regarding the tasks of a teacher in promoting the students standard of self-expression in essay writing.

Oceanography -
Arab Countries

175. Gohar, Hamed Abdul-Fatah, "The Objective of Teaching Oceanography in the Arab Countries", (Al-Hadaf Min Tadrees 'Uloum Al-Behar Min Al-Mantiqa Al-'Arabeya), in the "Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities", Issue No. 144, (September 1978), pp. 16-23.

At the outset, the article identified the impact of world war II on increasing interest in the study of oceanography, indicating the importance and history of oceans and seas to the modern man.

It further asserted the importance of spreading general maritime knowledge, means to attain this end, and the stage of growth which could be used as a starting point for such a development.

The article also mentioned means for spreading maritime knowledge among children, indicating here the role of games, drawings, readings and stories.

This was followed by a discussion on the basis and means for preparing and training specialized teachers to teach the various maritime subjects to students at all levels.

The article also emphasized the importance of preparing scientists who would be in charge of conducting researches particularly on maritime sciences in the Arab World.

Finally, the article dealt with the role of universities in preparing experts and specialists in oceanography, and in spreading maritime knowledge and culture in general.

TEACHING METHODS

English Language - Development -
The Sudan

176. Saleh, Mostafa, "A Glimpse on the Efforts Exerted to Improve the English Language in Schools", (Nubzah 'An Al-Guhoud Al-Mabzoulah Li-Tahseen Al-Lughah Al-Engeleeziyyah Fil-Madaris), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), The Sudan, 11th year, Issues No. 46-47, (September and December 1978), pp. 43-53.

After indicating the standard of teaching English in the schools of Sudan, and the reasons for such a standard, the writer spoke of the educational revival that swept over Sudan, and the technologies that were increased due to the Sudan's openess to the outside world.

Then he proceeded to assert the importance of improving the standard of teaching the English language as an international one, showing the objectives that such teaching would serve.

The writer also reviewed the recommendations of the committees and conferences held to consider means of improving the standard of the English language. In this respect the writer referred to the conference on the syllabuses held in Bakht Al-Reda, and the efforts exerted by the committee, set up by the Ministry of Education, to make a general survey of the educational sector.

The writer further mentioned the agreement concluded with the British Longman Establishment. He also referred to the gradual, integrated and complementary syllabus for the general secondary stage and the higher stage, implemented by Sudanese experts.

Here, the writer spoke of the objectives of this syllabus, the linguistic skills on which it concentrates, the general content of the subject taught as well as the method applied in teaching it.

History - Arab Countries

177. Abdul-Rehim, Ahmed, "Teaching History in an Environmental Method", (Tadrees Al-Tareekh Bi-Tareeqaten Bee'iyyah), "Al-Rayed" magazine, Kuwait, 8th year, Issue No. 395, (21st December 1978), pp. 22-23.

After defining the term environment, indicating its importance and the scholars' interest in it, and the role of the teacher in relation to it, the writer dealt with history syllabuses in Kuwait's secondary schools.

Then he spoke of the importance of interpreting historical events in the light of the circumstances in which these events occurred, giving examples to explain this concept from the history syllabus of every class in the secondary stage.

The writer also asserted the importance of the natural aspect in interpreting these events and the role which the teacher could play in this respect.

To explain this point of view regarding nature and how it affects history, the writer gave evidence of Egypt, and then explained how the location of the Arab World determined its political circumstances.

He also spoke of the role which economics played in history and reviewed different patterns of environment, showing how each affected history. Here he gave examples of desert, coastal, agricultural, industrial, cold and hot environments as well as pasture environment and how each affected the history of its region.

Languages - Reform

178. El-Haffar, Sa'eed, "A View Point of Criticism for Reform Regarding the Teaching of the Foreign Language", (Nazrat Naqd Wa-Eslah Hawla Ta'leem Al-Lughah Al-Agnabiyyah), "Al-Mu'allim Al-'Arabi" magazine, (Arab Teacher), Syria, 31st year, Issue No. 7, Damascus, (July 1978), pp. 498-502.

After indicating the importance of learning foreign languages, the writer asserted the importance of teaching several languages to students in Arab schools.

Here he explained the stand of western countries regarding this issue and the importance and objective of teaching many languages in Arab schools in the Arab World.

Then the writer spoke of the methods applied by foreign countries to develop the teaching of foreign languages in them, referring to the statistics of the UNESCO bulletin for 1970.

These statistics indicate the growth in the number of foreign linguistic research centers in Europe and show the nature of the basis of such studies.

In this respect, the writer mentioned the nature of the language to be taught, the techniques and methods that should be used accordingly, and the influence of using these bases in creating different points of view regarding the objectives of learning a foreign language.

The article further presented the final opinion regarding this issue, and how it affects the modern outlook which encourages the study of a foreign language by paying prior care to speaking and then writing it.

Here the writer demanded a revolution in the methods of teaching foreign languages in the Arab World, reviewing in this respect the development in teaching a foreign language in this Arab World.

The writer then mentioned how due care was formerly paid to understanding and speaking a language before reading or writing it, and gives the reason for this attitude and its effect on learning a language.

But the writer criticized this method of teaching a foreign language and indicated how the objectives of this type of education differed among students according to their different stages of education.

However, the writer presented means of reforming teaching foreign languages in Arab preparatory and secondary schools, concentrating discussion on the importance of establishing an Arab Center for Linguistic Studies and providing it with the necessary educational aids.

The writer believed that this will have its influence on promoting the standards of the syllabuses of this foreign language and the level and method of teaching it in the various stages of education particularly the university stage.

The writer further indicated the points that should be taken into consideration on teaching foreign languages at this level, mentioning the importance of imitation and repetition.

He also spoke of the use of a language in the final stages of learning it, according to the objective for which it was learnt. Teaching it to students in the Faculty of Agriculture is different from teaching it to students in the Faculty of Medicine or Engineering for example.

The writer also confirmed the importance of conducting a descriptive comparative study on the foreign language to be taught, and on the mother tongue to identify the points of similarity and the points of difference between them. He also asserted the importance of intensifying the hours for teaching this language in Arab universities, calling attention to the necessity of paying due care to educational aids.

Finally, the writer affirmed the importance of teaching a foreign language to the students of Arab universities, showing how this affects the development of a student's personality and helps him teach himself.

See also: 10, 11, 12.

Modern Mathematics - Arab Countries

179. Hendam, Yehya Hamed, "Teaching Children Modern Mathematics", (Ta'leem Al-Tifl Al-Reyadiyyat Al-Mu'aserah), "Al-Tarbiyah" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 28, (August 1978), pp. 72-74.

After mentioning the results of studies regarding childrens' concept of figures and how they acquire it, the writer presented modern trends in teaching children modern mathematics.

Here he referred to modern approaches to teach children in kindergartens modern mathematics, showing the basis of such a teaching.

Then the writer dealt with the methods of selecting the suitable activities to promote mathematical thinking in children, and the main principles that should be taken into consideration on selecting the mathematical activities for such an education.

In this respect, he explained the contents of each principle and the concepts that lead to it giving some examples based on children's daily experiences.

The writer also spoke of the elements of expressing logical judgement, compiling things in groups and finding the relation between two or more things.

Finally, he promised to write again about the methods through which a child can express his mathematical activities.

180. Mahdi, Abbas Abd, "The Effect of Some Educational Methods in Teaching Reading to Young Beginners", (Athar Ba'd Al-Wasa'il Al-Tadreesiyyah Fi Ta'leem Al-Qera'ah Lil-Atfaal Al-Mubtadi'een), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1978, 110 pages.

- A thesis for obtaining the Master's Degree in Education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

The student mentioned the purpose of the thesis and the fundamental subjects he was keen to study: the picture, the general form of the word and the first letter of the word.

In a thesis of five chapters, the writer explained in the first one, the importance of the research, its topic, its aims, its assumptions and limitations, along with a definition of terms used.

In the second chapter, the writer included past studies related to the subject of the thesis.

In the third chapter, he explained the research procedure and the method of the selection of the sample, the number and nationality of the participants of those registered in first primary, and the procedure of conducting the experiment.

In chapter 4, the writer presented the results of the research and its effect in helping the children learn how to read.

The thesis concluded with the implications and recommendations the researcher devised, i.e. the importance of the first letter of the word in teaching reading to beginners, the importance of the reduction of number of pictures - when not absolutely needed - accompanying the words, and the importance of developing the reading readiness of young beginners before starting to teach the reading text. The writer then presented suggestions for other research work, and concluded with a list of Arabic and foreign references which he used in the preparation of his thesis.

Arab Countries

181. Za'rour, George Ibrahim, "Teaching Science and Technology in Arab Countries, its Trends and Problems", (Tadrees Al-'Uloum Wal-Technologia Fil-Boldan Al-'Arabiyyah, Ittijahatihi Wa-Mushkilatihi) "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Jadeedah", (New Education), 6th year, Issue No. 16, December 1978, pp. 7-36.

This research discusses in nine parts the teaching of science and technology in the under-graduate stages of education.

The first part deals with the objectives of teaching science and technology in Arab Countries during the fifties, sixties and seventies of this century, while the second refers to the syllabuses and the importance of developing them in Arab Countries so that they may follow the same methods used elsewhere.

Part three then reviews educational materials and aids and means of producing and manufacturing them in Arab Countries. Then part 4 asserts the role of in-service training for teachers of science and technology.

In part 5 the research covers researches and exams, referring to the written monthly and final exams.

In part six, it explains methods of teaching science and technology outside school, referring to the role of educational television and scientific clubs.

The new methods of teaching this subject are discussed in part seven, and the problems related to the development of teaching science and technology are dealt with in part eight. It refers to the problem of shortage in teachers, accumulation of syllabuses, use of traditional methods in teaching, lack of sufficient educational means and aids, and the lack of local field researches and studies.

Finally, part nine presents the future plans and strategies for developing science and technology with a special reference to the development of syllabuses, the training of teachers, the development of exams, and the provision of laboratories and paying due care to libraries.

Laboratories -
Kuwait

182. El-Sabti, Sabti, "Science Is Not a Theoretical Subject But It Is Linked With the Practical Life of the Student, the Present Laboratories Contain the Requirements and Serve the Syllabus", (Al-'Uloum Laysat Maadah Nazariyyah Wa-Lakinnaha Tartabit Bi-Hayat Al-Taleb Al-'Amaliyyah, Al-Mukhtabarat Al-Haliyyah Tahwi Ma Yakfi Wa-Takhdem Al-Manhaj), "Al-Rayed" magazine, Kuwait, 10th year, Issue No. 443, (December 6, 1978), pp. 44-45.

This article presents the opinion of one of the science senior teachers in Kuwait regarding the importance of integrating the educational process and the components of this integration.

Then he asserts the importance of science and its relation to society. Here the writer gives some examples which confirm the strong relation between science and a student's life. The writer further indicates the stand of science syllabuses regarding this relation.

Then the article speaks of laboratories, their importance and the need for them, the library of documentary films and video and the role they play in the educational process.

The writer also affirms the importance of the school book to the student, and the relation between school and the scientific book.

The issue of relation between science subject and religion is also dealt with in this article.

In this respect, the writer proposes explaining natural sciences in the light of religious teachings. He also proposes inserting some verses of the Holy Koran in the science subject.

Finally, the writer calls attention to teachers training how it may be attained and how to promote a teachers culture.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Conferences -
Arab Countries

183. Meeting of Officials and Experts to Consider the Status of Technical and Vocational Education in Relation with General Education in the Arab Countries, Damascus, 1-6/4/1978, "Al-Migallah Al-Tarbawiyyah" magazine, (Educational), (August 1978), Bahrain, Department of Educational Documentation), p. 43.

At first the article listed the names of the countries and the regional and international organizations and authorities taking part in the meeting. Then it defined the purpose of this meeting, dealing in this respect with the role of the meeting in following up the recommendations issued by the seminar on the Secondary School for General and Vocational Education held in Amman in 1972.

The article further discussed the reasons behind students disinterest in technical education, and reviewed the means for encouraging them join technical education by improving the chances of the graduates of technical education schools to find suitable work. This can be attained by eliminating discrimination between graduates of general secondary and technical secondary schools, promoting cooperation and exchange of expertise between the Arab Countries to develop technical education, by considering the terms for accepting graduates of technical institutes in higher education faculties, as well as the terms for transferring students from general to technical education and vise versa.

The meeting concluded by issuing some recommendations indicating means of overcoming the problems discussed during meetings.

Organization -
Kuwait

184. "Setting up a Committee to Draft a Law Organizing Technical and Vocational Education", (Tashkeel Lagnah Li-Wad' Mashrou' Qanoun Yunazzim Al-Ta'leem Al-Fanni Wal-Mehani), "Al-Rayed" magazine, Kuwait, 10th year, Issue No. 441, Kuwaiti Association of Teachers, 23rd November 1978, p. 17.

This article reviews the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education in Kuwait to set up a committee to study technical and vocational education.

It also defines the tasks of this committee and the principles on which the necessary legislation should be based.

In this respect, the article deals with determining the general objectives, laying out a framework for the policy of preparing graduates, conducting theoretical and practical researches, rules for accepting students and providing the necessary incentives to

Then the writer specified the stage of education and the schools covered by this investigation, as well as the period during which he followed up the students since their admittance into the first year and until they completed their sixth year.

The writer also mentioned the questionnaire directed to educational supervisors and art inspectors. Here he referred to the statistical techniques and mathematical calculations applied to obtain the data on dropouts.

He further explained the results of the study, showing its motivations and the reasons behind the high rate of truancy in some educational directorates in girl classes rather than in boy classes.

The article also reviewed the reasons which generally led to dropouts. Finally, it presented the recommendations and proposals to prevent truancy.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Development - Qatar

187. Qatar, The Ministry of Education and Youth Welfare, "The Bulletin of Vocational Training and Development", (Nashrat Al-Tadreeb Wal-Tatweer Al-Mehani), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, Issue No. 16, (September 1978), pp. 102-103.

This article reviews vocational training, its scope, and means of developing it in Qatar through a presentation of the Regional Training Center, its sections and the tasks and objectives of each.

Then the article deals with the system of the special short courses for both vocational or clerical training on various trades according to planned programs and training hours required for each vocation.

This is followed by a review of the training department and its role in formulating the general plan for vocational or clerical training and the special programs for such a training.

Finally, the article presents the plan for developing the regional center for vocational training and the stages for realizing this development.

Recreation - Arab Countries

188. Fadali, Mohamed Mohamed, "Recreation and Leisure in Modern Times", (Al-Tarweeh Wa-Awkat Al-Fargah Fil-'Asr Al-Hadeeth), "Kuwait" magazine, Issue No. 339, (August 1st 1978), pp. 48-51.

After indicating the influence of reduced work hours and indulgement in urban life on the increase of leisure time nowadays, the writer showed how the misuse of leisure time by youth increases the rate of deviations and guvenile delinquencies.

Then he spoke of the role of both school and home in instructing youth to use their leisure time for their own benefit. Here he explained the importance of promoting the study of certain subjects such as physical education, drawing, home economics and science, so that they may become hobbies practiced by youth in their leisure time and holidays.

This was followed by an explanation of what is meant by recreation and how industrial development and dependence on machines increase it, of the stand of developing countries regarding it, and how they encourage recreation and provide all possible potentialities and facilities to establish parks, camps, summer resorts and clubs.

Then the writer asserted the importance of using schools as temporary youth centers, enumerating the types of recreational activities that may be practiced in them.

Finally, the article affirmed that planned preparations and arrangements lead to the success of recreational programs and activities which the writer divided into sport, social and cultural activities.

Welfare - The Sudan

189. Hamdan, Saleh Ayoub, "Youth Welfare in the Sudanese Society, A Study Applied to the Plans of Khartoum Province", (Re'ayat Al-Shabab Fil-Mujtama' Al-Sudani, Dirasah Mutabbaqah 'Ala Khutat Mudeeriyyat Al-Khertoum), Cairo, Faculty of Social Service, Helwan University, 1978, 366 pages + appendices.

- A thesis for obtaining a Masters Degree in Social Service, presented to the Faculty of Social Service, Helwan University.

This thesis comprises 7 chapters. The first defines the topic of the research, reasons for choosing this subject, and explains some of the basic concepts related to the subject of the research, its objectives, its method, its scope and the steps applied in this respect.

Then chapter 2 reviews the objectives and components of youth welfare, explaining in particular the characteristics of the stage of youth, and the characteristics and features of the Sudanese youth as well as the objectives and programs of youth welfare.

Chapter 3 deals with planning human resources within the framework of planning a comprehensive development. Here the writer deals with youth as an important factor in development.

Chapter 4 covers social policy, basis, agencies and organizations planning youth welfare in the Sudan.

Chapter 5 reviews plans, programs and projects of the Ministry of Youth Welfare and Sports for the province of Khartoum.

Chapter 6 analyzes and interprets the data of the questionnaire regarding the opinion of youth benefiting from the youth welfare service at the youth centers in the Khartoum province.

Chapter 7 - the last in the study - analyzes and interprets the data regarding the opinion of officials and experts at the Ministry of Youth Welfare and Sports in the Sudan and the activities practiced at these centers.

Here the writer also shows how regularly students at the higher secondary schools practice various types of activities, indicating the most important factors encouraging members to join these youth centers.

The writer also explains the tendencies of students to engage in sports, or in cultural, artistic or social activities of the centers.

Finally, the researcher presents the recommendations which call for allowing youth to participate in designing and planning the programs of these centers, providing youth institutions with financial facilities, and vocational leaderships of high qualifications and diversified skills and for paying due care to follow-up and assessment processes.

The annexes of the research include a questionnaire on the opinions of youth benefiting from the services of youth welfare centers in the Khartoum province and the questionnaire on the opinions of officials and experts in the Ministry of Youth and Sports in the Sudan.

There is also a summary of the research in Arabic and English, as well as a list of the foreign and Arabic references used by the researcher.

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